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Van Dyke
SEB

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

The "A B C" of AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

By

FREDERICK VAN DYNE, LL.M.,

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Illustrations

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA . *Frontispiece*

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Preface

THE Act of Congress of April 5, 1906, re-organizing our Consular Service, and the Executive Order of June 27th following, placing appointments and promotions on a civil-service basis, make possible an attractive and honorable career for young men of ambition and ability, in that branch of our foreign service.

The same principle was applied to the Diplomatic Service by the Presidential Order of November 10, 1905, which provides that vacancies in the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation shall be filled by promotion or transfer from some branch of the foreign service or by the appointment of persons found to possess the requisite qualifications who shall have been designated by the President for examination. While this does not apply to the appointment of Ambassadors and Ministers, the principle of promotion for meritorious service governs in the Diplomatic Service to an extent that is not generally appreciated. The United States is represented in foreign countries by ten Ambassadors and thirty-two Ministers. Nine of the ten Ambassadors previously served as Ministers and the other had before served as an Ambassador. Three began their diplomatic career as Secretaries of Legation. One had been Assistant Secretary of State, and one had served as a Consul. Of the Ministers, seventeen had previous-

ly served as Ministers. Thirteen began their diplomatic career as Secretaries of Legation. Two had served as Assistant Secretaries of State, and four had served as Consuls.

With the remarkable development of our foreign commerce and the greatly enlarged part taken by our Government in international matters during recent years, greater interest is being taken in foreign affairs by the general public. Universities, colleges and law schools are devoting more attention to international subjects, and some are providing special facilities for the preparation of students for the foreign service.

To meet the needs of the general reader, the college student, and the ambitious young man who, though denied the advantages of a course in the higher institutions of learning, aspires to a position in our foreign service, this elementary work has been prepared. It will be of especial value to newly appointed diplomatic and consular officers. The writer ventures to hope that it will be found useful and interesting also to the legal profession and diplomatic and consular officers generally.

The subject is considered under five different heads, the first chapter dealing with the Department of State, the official organ of communication between this government and foreign nations. The second treats of the Diplomatic Service, representing the political branch of this government in foreign countries. The third concerns the Consular Service, which represents the commercial or business interests of the nation. The

fourth chapter treats briefly of Citizenship and the fifth is devoted to the literature of the subject. There is an Appendix, containing the Regulations governing Examinations for Consular positions, and for the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation; Regulations governing Appointments and Promotions in the Consular Service; Sample Examination Papers; and a List of the present Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

F. V.

The Department of State

Our Foreign Service

CHAPTER I

The Department of State

The Declaration of Independence asserted that the united colonies as independent states possessed "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, and establish commerce." As there was no distinct executive head of the government, the foreign affairs of the colonies were conducted by the Continental Congress, at first through a committee known as the "Committee of Secret Correspondence," of which Benjamin Franklin, the first and greatest American diplomat, was chairman; and later through a "Committee for Foreign Affairs." Congress initiated and directed the negotiations, discussed in detail the terms of treaties to be made, and in all cases before a draft or plan of a treaty was sent to our agents abroad, it was adopted by Congress.

Under the Confederation, a "Department of Foreign Affairs" was established, with a "Secretary for Foreign Affairs" at its head. The authority of the head of this Department was limited, as he was required to submit to Congress all dispatches and communications from

abroad as well as drafts of his replies, and Congress continued to pass resolutions directing the policy our foreign ministers were to pursue.

Notwithstanding the lack of an Executive clothed with power to act independently in the management of foreign affairs, and the difficulties with which Congress had to contend in determining a fixed line of public policy, the results of our diplomacy during this period are remarkable. Between 1776, when independence was declared, and 1789, when the new government under the Constitution went into operation, no less than fourteen treaties were concluded between the United States and foreign governments. These treaties covered a great variety of matters and constitute in a large measure the basis of our international law. They were entered into with France, Great Britain, Morocco, the Netherlands, Prussia and Sweden, and embodied stipulations in relation to commerce, navigation, consular privileges, war, political alliance, loans, neutrality, and religious freedom.

The Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and empowers him, with the concurrence of the Senate, "to make treaties," and "to appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls." It also authorizes him "to receive ambassadors and other public ministers." The President is thus made the channel of communication between the United States and foreign nations. He initiates negotiations

and concludes treaties; and under the constitutional provision enjoining the President "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," he is required to see that the treaties of the United States are carried out.

One of the first acts of Congress after the establishment of the new government under the Constitution, was to provide the President with the necessary machinery to conduct the foreign affairs of the nation. The Act of July 27, 1789, established an Executive Department, denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; and provided that the principal officer therein should be called the Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs; that he should "perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President shall assign to the Department;" also that "he shall conduct the business of the Department in such manner as the President shall direct."

The Act of September 15, 1789, made the Secretary the custodian of the seal of the United States, required him to receive and publish the laws of the United States, imposed various other domestic functions upon the Department, and changed its name to the "Department of State" and the title of the principal officer to

"Secretary of State." In the earlier years of the nation numerous other duties were added to the Department which have since been transferred to other Departments. Only those functions having some relation to foreign affairs and which still appertain to the Department of State will be considered here.

The Department of State is the legal organ of communication between this government and foreign nations. All communications from foreign governments are transmitted to the Secretary of State, either through our diplomatic representatives abroad or through the representatives of the foreign governments at Washington. The Secretary of State has the general superintendence, under the direction of the President, of our foreign relations. The office of Secretary of State is regarded as the most important place in the Cabinet. The Secretary succeeds to the Presidency upon the death or disability of the President and Vice President. He sits at the right hand of the President at the Cabinet table, and is given precedence over his colleagues on occasions of ceremony. He holds very important and confidential relations with the President, and, because the latter seldom has leisure to give continuous attention to foreign affairs, the initiative in matters of foreign policy is frequently left to the Secretary.

Important dispatches, such as those declaring a national policy or relating to grave international differences, are prepared by the Secretary of State, or by a subordinate official under his direction, and are

made the subject of a conference with the President, and sometimes of a Cabinet discussion. On rare occasions the President himself may prepare a draft of a proposed communication, but the communication is always signed by the Secretary. Dispatches or notes embodying less important questions are generally prepared by a subordinate and submitted to the Secretary for his signature or modification.

Thanksgiving proclamations, responses to be made by the President on the presentation of foreign diplomatic representatives, and congratulatory letters signed by the President upon the official announcement of the birth of a prince or princess of a Royal family and similar occasions, are almost invariably prepared at the Department of State.

All treaties, proclamations, and other documents concerning foreign affairs, are published by the Secretary of State. Full powers, credentials, and instructions to our diplomatic agents are given by him or under his direction.

Communications from the Department to our diplomatic representatives are called "instructions." Those addressed to the Department by our representatives are termed "dispatches." Communications between the Department and representatives of foreign countries at Washington, or between our representatives and Foreign Offices abroad, are termed "notes."

The following is an example of an "Instruction," showing the formal beginning and ending:

"No. 239. Department of State,
Washington, June 30, 1906.

Sir: The memorandum enclosed in the note from Sir Edward Grey to you of February 2, 1906, and transmitted by you on the 6th of February, has received careful consideration.

. . . . . .

You will inform His Majesty's Government of these views and ask for such action as shall prevent any interference upon any ground by the officers of the Newfoundland Government with American fishermen when they go to exercise their treaty rights upon the Newfoundland coast during the approaching fishing season.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Elihu Root."

The Honorable Whitelaw Reid,
&c., &c., &c.

Dispatches are of the following form:

"No. 136.
Legation of the United States,
Madrid, April, 12, 1908.

To the Honorable Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the

reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to my presentation of the claim of the American citizen ———— against the Spanish Government.

. . . . . .

I desire further instructions concerning the claim before making formal answer to Minister ———.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Collier."

The following shows the form of a "Note:"

"American Embassy, London.

September 4, 1907.

Sir:

I am authorized by my Government to ratify a Modus Vivendi in regard to the Newfoundland fishery question, as follows:

. . . . . .

I am glad to be assured by you that this note will be considered as sufficient ratification of the Modus Vivendi on the part of my Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Whitelaw Reid."

The Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey,

&c., &c., &c.

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

Negotiation of Treaties

One of the most important functions of the Secretary of State is the negotiation of treaties and other international agreements. During the last session of Congress twenty treaties and conventions were ratified.

Negotiations may be initiated in either of two ways. The Secretary of State may take the negotiations up with the diplomatic representatives of the foreign country at Washington, who, if his government is agreeable, treats directly with the Secretary, acting, of course, under the instructions of his government; or the Secretary may direct the representative of the United States in the foreign country to take up the negotiations with the Foreign Office of the other country, in which case our representative acts under instructions from the Department of State. When our representative is entrusted with the negotiation of a treaty a "full power" is given him. This is his power of attorney.

The government proposing the negotiations generally prefers to conduct them at its own capital, unless this course is objectionable to the other party. If the negotiations are to be conducted in Washington, the usual course is for the Secretary to transmit to the foreign ambassador or minister here a draft of the proposed treaty, prepared at the Department of State, accompanying it with a note or memorandum explaining its provisions. Frequently the foreign representative, after consideration of the draft, comes to the Depart-

ment and confers with the Secretary, asking for further explanations concerning certain provisions or pointing out the inability of his own government to agree to special stipulations proposed. Before replying formally to the communication of the Secretary of State, it is the usual practice for the foreign representative to transmit a copy of the draft and accompanying memorandum to his government, in order that specific instructions may be given him. His government, after consideration of the matter, if it desires to make changes, prepares a "counter-draft" embodying the provisions it is willing to agree to, and transmits it, together with a memorandum explaining its views, to its minister in Washington, to be forwarded by him to the Department of State. The minister may again call on the Secretary for the purpose of submitting orally any argument or explanation that may occur to him in support of the views of his government. The negotiations continue until an agreement is reached or until it becomes evident that it is impossible to reach an accord.

When the terms of a treaty are agreed upon, two exact copies are engrossed at the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary and the foreign minister. Where the two countries have not a common language the texts in the two languages are engrossed in parallel columns. In drawing up treaties this government adheres to the "alternat," by which in the copy of the treaty to be retained by this government, the United States is named first, and our plenipotentiary signs first.

In the copy to be retained by the foreign government that government is named first and its plenipotentiary signs first. The seal of each plenipotentiary is placed after his signature. Two narrow pieces of red, white and blue striped silk ribbon are laid across the page, some hot wax is dropped on the document at the place where the impression of the seal is to be made, and the seals are placed on this, the ribbon thus fastened to the seals being used to bind the pages of the instrument. When the treaty is ratified, a day is fixed and the plenipotentiaries meet and exchange ratifications. The ratification is attached to the instrument. When the ratification is completed, proclamation of the fact and publication of the text are made simultaneously at the capitals of each nation, upon a day agreed upon.

In early times the formal parts of treaties were somewhat complicated, Orientals especially employing very florid terms in describing the contracting parties. For instance, the opening language of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the United States and Persia, signed in 1856, is as follows:

"In the name of God, the clement and the merciful. The President of the United States of North America, and His Majesty as exalted as the planet Saturn; the Sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the Sublime Sovereign, the Monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars; whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the heir of the crown and throne

of the Kayanians; the Sublime Emperor of all Persia; being both equally and sincerely desirous of establishing relations of friendship between the two Governments, which they wish to strengthen by a treaty of friendship and commerce reciprocally advantageous and useful to the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties;" etc.

But in modern treaties the brief and simple form, most fitting for such solemn instruments, is used. The recent supplementary convention between the United States and Japan for the extradition of criminals is given as an example. It reads:

"The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being desirous to add the crimes of embezzlement of private moneys or property and larceny to the list of crimes or offenses on account of which extradition may be granted under the Treaty concluded between the two countries on the 29th day of April, 1886, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Convention, and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to wit: The President of the United States of America, Huntington Wilson, Chargé d' Affairs *ad interim* of the United States of America at Tokio, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Kinmoti Saionzi, Shonii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Who,

after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following:

Article

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes or offenses numbered 1 to 13 in the Article of the said Treaty of the 29th day of April, 1886, on account of which extradition may be granted, that is to say:

"Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, where the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than $200 or 400 Yen.

"Larceny where the offense is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more, or for which sentence of imprisonment for one year or more has been pronounced.

"The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible.

"It shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Treaty of the 29th day of April, 1886.

"In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Tokio in the English and

Japanese languages, this 17th day of May one thousand nine hundred and six.

(Seal) Huntington Wilson.
(Seal) Marquis Saionzi."

The proclamation promulgated by the President after the exchange of ratifications is in the following form:

"Whereas a supplementary Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan providing for the addition of the crime of embezzlement of private moneys or property and larceny to the list of crimes and offenses on account of which extradition may be granted between the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Tokio, on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Supplementary Convention, being in the English and Japanese languages, is word for word as follows:

(Here follows the entire text of the Convention as quoted above.)

"And whereas the said Supplementary Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Tokio on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1906.

"Now therefore be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Supplementary Convention to be made

public, to the end that the same may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

By the President Theodore Roosevelt.
Alvey A. Adee,
Acting Secretary of State."

The preparation of instructions for the guidance of commissioners or delegates of the United States to international congresses, commissions and conferences is another responsible duty of the Department of State.

Extradition

Under our system, a fugitive criminal cannot be surrendered by the United States in the absence of treaty stipulation, and for many years it was the practice of this government to decline to request a foreign government to extradite in the absence of a treaty providing for surrender. The present practice, however, is to request extradition in such circumstances as an act of comity, stating at the same time that it is impossible for this government to reciprocate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States now has extradition treaties with Argentine Republic, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, North German Confederation, Norway, Oldenburg, Ottoman Empire, Panama, Peru, Prussia, Russia, San Marino, Schaumburg-Lippe, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Württemburg.

When extradition is sought for an offense within the jurisdiction of a state court, and the fugitive is believed to be in a country with which the United States has a treaty providing for surrender, the procedure is as follows: The governor makes formal application to the Secretary of State for a requisition and transmits, in duplicate, copies of the indictment or information, warrant of arrest and return, and of the evidence upon which the indictment was found, or original depositions setting forth the circumstances of the crime. The governor is also required to name a person for designation by the President to receive and convey the prisoner to the United States. Where the offense charged is against the United States, the application for requisition comes from the Attorney General.

The application and accompanying papers are carefully scrutinized at the Department of State to determine whether the offense charged is included in the particular treaty, whether the evidence is sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case under the treaty, and is

properly authenticated. If these conditions are met, the papers are authenticated under the seal of the Department, so as to make them receivable as evidence in the foreign country, an instruction is sent to our diplomatic representative there, directing him to make formal request for the extradition of the accused, and a document called the "President's Warrant," designating as the agent of the President the person proposed by the governor to receive and bring back the fugitive, is issued. This warrant and the authenticated documents are delivered to the agent, who proceeds to the foreign country.

Applications by telegraph are frequently made for the provisional arrest and detention of fugitives in advance of the presentation of formal proofs. These are generally complied with where it appears that an indictment has been found or a warrant issued for the apprehension of the accused at the place where the offense was committed.

When a foreign government seeks the extradition of a fugitive criminal who has fled to the United States, the procedure is for the consul or some one acting for the demanding government, to make complaint, under oath, before a court or magistrate authorized to act in extradition cases, within the district in which the fugitive criminal is suspected to be, charging him with the commission in such foreign country of an offense provided for by treaty between the two countries; whereupon the magistrate issues a warrant and the fugitive, if apprehended, is brought before him and

the evidence of his guilt is presented and considered. If deemed sufficient, the evidence, together with a copy of any testimony taken, is certified to the Secretary of State, and the accused is committed to jail to await the action of the Secretary.

Upon receipt of the transcript of the judicial proceedings, and of a formal request for surrender from the diplomatic representative of the demanding country, an examination is made at the Department to see whether a case has been established warranting surrender under the law and treaty applicable. If an affirmative conclusion is reached, the Secretary of State issues and transmits to the foreign diplomatic representative a "warrant of surrender," under his hand and seal of office, ordering the delivery of the prisoner to such person as may be authorized by the foreign government to receive him.

While the examination of extradition papers is made by the Law Officers of the Department, difficult and delicate questions frequently arise requiring careful consideration and decision by the Secretary. Perplexing questions of criminal law are often presented. It it not always easy to determine whether the evidence presented makes out a case of probable cause. Nice questions of executive discretion arise under the provision contained in some treaties empowering the contracting parties to surrender their own citizens in their discretion if it be deemed proper to do so. It is the practice not to surrender fugitives for political offenses,

but it is often a matter of great difficulty to determine whether an offense is of a political character.

Legal counsel frequently ask to be heard by the Department on the question of surrender. While it is not the practice to hear oral representations, an opportunity is always given counsel to present written arguments.

Citizenship

Of questions recurring most frequently and calling for serious attention by the Department of State are those relating to citizenship. The first question to be determined when a claim against a foreign government is presented to the Department, or an application is made for a passport or for protection in a foreign country, is "Is the petitioner a citizen of the United States?" Upon the answer to this question his petition almost invariably stands or falls. The law of citizenship of the United States is so extensive and the questions which arise concerning it are so various and perplexing that the subject requires special treatment and study.* A synopsis of our citizenship laws is given in Chapter IV.

Passports

The granting of passports in the United States is a function vested by law solely in the Secretary of State.

*See "Van Dyne, Citizenship of the United States," and "Van Dyne on Naturalization."

In foreign countries passports are issued by such diplomatic and consular officers, and by such executive officers of our insular possessions, as the President prescribes.

Until 1902, when our statutes were amended so as to permit the granting of passports to loyal residents of the insular possessions (Act of June 14, 1902), passports could be issued only to citizens of the United States. The later Act of March 2, 1907, in addition, confers upon the Secretary discretion to issue passports to persons who have declared intention to become citizens of the United States and have resided in the United States three years. Such passports are valid only for a period of six months, and do not entitle the holders to the protection of this government in the country of their origin. (See page 188 for the rules which govern the granting of passports.)

International Claims

The Secretary of State is the head of a great bureau or clearing house of international claims. Through this channel alone can American citizens prosecute diplomatic claims for wrongs done them by foreign governments.

In presenting claims, the claimants must conform to certain prescribed requirements. Each claimant is required to file a sworn petition or memorial, setting forth the facts and circumstances from which his right to prefer the claim is derived. This should be accompanied by

the evidence relied upon in support of the claim, and it must be shown whether the claimant is and was when the claim had its origin, a citizen of the United States. A thorough examination is made at the Department to determine whether the claim affords ground for intervention. Unless a *prima facie* case is made out, the Department will decline to present the claim. It will not, of course, lend its aid in favor of a fraudulent claim, and even with respect to meritorious claims, it exercises a broad discretion in determining what claims it will diplomatically present against other nations. When the Department takes up a claim it has the power to decide for itself when and by what means it will press it.

The claims presented to the Department cover a great variety of causes, arising on land and sea, during peace and war, and involving almost every principle of the law of nations. Perhaps the most common grounds of claim are wrongful arrest and imprisonment, and denial of justice. Claims based on denial of justice are seldom made out, however, as it generally transpires that the laws of the foreign country provide a means of redress through an appeal to its courts, and the claimant has failed to exhaust that remedy. The rule that the judicial remedy must be exhausted does not, of course, apply in countries where justice is wanting, or where the remedy afforded is insufficient.

Contractual claims, viz., claims founded on contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments, are frequently presented to the Department.

But it is not usual for this government to interfere for the prosecution of such claims except by its good offices. When the claim is susceptible of strong and clear proof, this government asks the attention of the foreign government to the claim. If the sovereign appealed to denies the validity of the claim or refuses to pay it, the matter drops. If the foreign government declares that his courts are open to the claimant, this is of itself a sufficient ground for a refusal to interpose.

But an exception is made where diplomacy is the only method of redress, as where the foreign government, party to such a contract, by arbitrary action seeks to annul it or to deprive an American citizen of his rights thereunder. Intervention by this government in this class of cases often results in an agreement between the two governments to refer the matter to arbitration.

The second Hague Conference, at which forty-four states were represented, adopted a convention which provides that the contracting parties agree not to have recourse to armed force for the recovery of contract debts claimed from the government of one country by the government of another country as being due to its citizens, unless the debtor state refuses or neglects to reply to an offer of arbitration, or, after accepting the offer, prevents any *"compromis"* from being agreed on, or, after the arbitration, fails to submit to the award.

Besides claims of American citizens against foreign governments, the Secretary of State is required to pass

upon similar claims of aliens against this government presented through the diplomatic channel.

The position of the Department of State in relation to international claims is often one of considerable difficulty. It must, on the one hand, serve as a buffer to keep out improper and unfounded claims, while, on the other hand, it should use its efforts to press meritorious claims of our citizens. International claims involve large amounts—frequently millions of dollars—and the ablest legal counsel are employed and every possible means resorted to to prosecute them to a successful issue.

Arbitration

When it is impossible to settle a claim through diplomatic correspondence or when a number of claims have accumulated and are pending between the United States and a foreign country, a convention providing for adjustment by means of a commission is frequently resorted to. The practice of nations to submit to arbitration questions of difference arising between them has become so common that the negotiation of treaties of arbitration is one of the important duties of the Secretary of State.

The United States has from the beginning been one of the strongest advocates of the peaceful settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. This government has been a party to upwards of sixty arbitrations. The influential part which the United States took in the establishment of the Permanent Court of

Arbitration at the Hague, in 1899, is well known, and this government was a party to the first case submitted to that Tribunal for determination.

The Hague Arbitration Convention was a great step along the line of international arbitration, as it provides a way always ready and easily accessible by which nations can settle most of their difficulties. It furnishes a court definitely constituted; a place of meeting; a council for summoning it always in session; and a suitable procedure.

The United States has within the past year concluded general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, France, Italy, Mexico, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland, by which the contracting parties agree to refer to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the contracting parties, which cannot be adjusted through the diplomatic channel, provided that they do not affect the vital interests, independence, or honor of the two contracting states.

The term of these treaties is five years and they specify that a special agreement shall be concluded clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitration tribunal and the several stages of procedure. Such special agreements must be submitted to our Senate for its advice and consent.

The law which has grown up from the decisions of

arbitration tribunals with which this government has been connected is so extensive that a digest thereof up to 1898, comprises six large volumes, covering more than 5,000 pages. (See Moore's Digest of International Arbitrations; See also Ralston's Report of Venezuelan Arbitrations.) The decisions of the Permanent Court at the Hague, which is composed of the world's most eminent jurists, will constitute a notable contribution to the law of nations.

Indemnities and Trust Funds

Another duty of the Secretary of State of serious moment and responsibility, is the distribution to the legal claimants of moneys received from foreign governments and other sources, in trust for citizens of the United States. An Act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1896, requires that "all moneys received by the Secretary of State from foreign governments and other sources in trust for citizens of the United States or others, shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury." The law also provides that the Secretary of State shall determine the amounts due to claimants from each of said trust funds and certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. Under this law millions of dollars have been disbursed in pursuance of the decisions of Secretaries of State. An example of this class of funds is the "Chinese Indemnity," the return of $11,000,000 of which was recently provided for by Congress at the request of the President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Emergency Fund

It is frequently necessary for the Secretary of State in the conduct of our foreign affairs to expend money for objects of a secret and confidential character, and a fund is placed at his disposal each year, known as the "appropriation to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service." The amount of this appropriation for the current year is $90,000.

As the original accounts and vouchers could not in some cases be made public without injury to the public interests, Congress has by statute (R. S. Sec. 291) authorized the Secretary in his settlements with the Treasury Department, instead of submitting the original accounts and vouchers ordinarily required by law, to make a "certificate" of any such expenditure, which shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount stated to have been expended.

Judicial Duty

Judicial duties may devolve upon the Secretary of State under certain circumstances. In certain countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, appeals are allowed from our consular courts to the minister of the United States in cases when the consul sits with associates and any of them differ from him, or when the consul sits alone in a criminal case and the fine imposed exceeds one hundred dollars or the term of imprisonment exceeds sixty days.

The Minister has original jurisdiction in capital cases for murder or insurrection by citizens of the United States or offenses against the public peace amounting to felony, or in cases where the consular officer is interested either as party or witness. And our law provides that if at any time there be no Minister in the countries referred to, the judicial duties imposed upon the Minister shall devolve upon the Secretary of State, and he is authorized and required to discharge them.

Guano Islands

A function is imposed upon the Department of State in connection with Guano Islands. The "Guano Islands Act" of August 18, 1856, which authorizes the American discoverer of Guano Islands, upon compliance with certain specified formalities, to occupy and take guano therefrom, requires him to give notice of his discovery, verified by affidavit, to the Department of State, and furnish satisfactory evidence to that Department that the Island was not, at the time of such discovery or occupation, in the possession or occupation of any other government or citizen of any other government. The Department is made the repository of these papers.

The law empowers the President, in his discretion, upon compliance with the specified conditions, to declare such island as appertaining to the United States, and it has been the practice of the Department of State when the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled, to

issue a proclamation or certificate, which is delivered to the discoverer, and which confers upon him and his assigns the rights given by the law.

Consular Service

The Secretary of State has control, also, of the Consular Service, with its personnel of one thousand officers, located at more than six hundred different posts throughout the world.

Office Force of Department

The office force of the Department of State now consists of the following:

The Secretary of State,
Three Assistant Secretaries,
The Solicitor.
Two Assistant Solicitors.
Chief Clerk.
Law Clerk.
Assistant Law Clerk.
Eight Chiefs of Bureaus,
Two Translators.
Private Secretary to the Secretary.
Clerk to the Secretary.
Fifteen clerks of class four.
Fourteen clerks of class three.
Twenty-three clerks of class two.
Thirty-six clerks of class one.

Fourteen clerks at $1,000.
Fifteen clerks at $900.
One chief messenger.
Five messengers.
Twenty-two assistant messengers.
One messenger boy.
One packer.
One carpenter.
One telephone-switchboard operator.
One assistant telephone-switchboard operator.
Four laborers.

In all, one hundred and seventy-six persons. The aggregate of their annual salaries and compensation is only $245,540.

The Secretary of State is aided in dispatching the work of the Department by three Assistant Secretaries, the Solicitor, the Chief Clerk, and the Chiefs of the several Bureaus into which the office force is divided.

Assistant Secretary

The office of Assistant Secretary of State is by far the most important assistant-secretary-ship in any of the Departments. He is required to be a man able to advise with the Secretary, to independently deal with important questions, and to act in the Secretary's stead during his absence. Until the appointment of consular officers was placed upon a Civil-Service basis, the Assistant Secretary had charge of the matter of appointments and changes in the Consular Service.

The Assistant Secretary has general charge of the diplomatic correspondence relating to Latin-America.

Second Assistant Secretary

The Second Assistant Secretary has come to be regarded as a permanent official. The present incumbent* has held the office for twenty-two years, and prior to his appointment he served as Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau and as Third Assistant Secretary. He has been connected with our Diplomatic Service and the Department since 1870. His knowledge of precedents and familiarity with all of the details of the work of the Department make him almost indispensable. He has general charge, under the direction of the Secretary, of the diplomatic business of the Department, other than that relating to Latin-America and the Far East. His predecessor held the office for twenty years.

Third Assistant Secretary

The Third Assistant Secretary has generally been charged with the direction of the Consular Service, in addition to such other work as might be assigned to him, but Secretary Root created a special departmental division for the administration of "Far Eastern" affairs, of which the present Third Assistant Secretary,†

*Alvey A. Adee.
†Huntington Wilson.

who has had nine years experience in our diplomatic service in the Orient, was made Superintendent.

The Solicitor

Perhaps the most important office under the Secretary of State is that of the Solicitor. No law officer of the government, with the exception of the Attorney General, has presented for his decision more serious or important questions than those which arise in the work of this office.

The Solicitor, an official nominally detailed from the Department of Justice, is the Chief Law Officer of the Department of State. He advises the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries upon questions of law referred to him. The legal questions arising in the administration of the Department and in the diplomatic and consular service, upon which the Solicitor is required to pass, relate to municipal and international law, to alleged denials of justice by courts, and the construction and interpretation of treaties, constitutions and statutes, both domestic and foreign.

The Solicitor examines claims of citizens of the United States against foreign governments, and claims of foreign subjects or citizens against the United States. Where it is determined to refer claims to arbitration, the Solicitor ordinarily drafts the convention or protocol under which the reference is made.

The Solicitor's Office also has to deal with the extradition of criminals. Requisitions made by governors

of the states or by the Attorney General of the United States for the extradition of fugitives from justice who have fled to foreign countries, together with the necessary evidence in support of the applications, are examined in the Solicitor's Office in order to determine whether the forms of law and the provisions of the particular treaty under which extradition is sought have been complied with. Applications from foreign governments for the surrender of criminals who have sought refuge in the United States are also passed upon in the Solicitor's Office, and the transcript of the judicial examination in this country, transmitted to the Department by the extradition magistrate before whom the proceedings are instituted, is examined to see whether a case has been made out warranting extradition under the law and treaty applicable. The conduct of the negotiation of extradition treaties ordinarily comes under the supervision of the Solicitor's Office.

Besides passing upon the legal questions referred to him, the Solicitor acts as an under-Secretary and prepares drafts of instructions to diplomatic and consular officers and other important communications, for the signature of the Secretary.

The Solicitor is assisted in his work by two Assistant Solicitors, an appropriate division of the work being made. One of the Assistant Solicitors acts as chief law officer during the absence of the Solicitor.

The name "Solicitor" is a misnomer. The officer is really an "Assistant Attorney General for the Department of State."

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

Chief Clerk

The duties previously performed by the Third Assistant Secretary relating to the Consular Service, have been assigned to the present Chief Clerk* whose experience as Chief of the Consular Bureau, and intimate knowledge of the Consular Service, particularly qualify him for such work.

The Chief Clerk exercises general supervision of the clerks and employees and of the business of the Department. He receives callers seeking information, and attends to a great variety of business.

Diplomatic Bureau

The Diplomatic Bureau is charged with the preparation of the diplomatic correspondence with our missions in foreign countries and with the representatives of foreign nations in Washington, and of miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto. This Bureau has charge of the engrossing of treaties and other formal instruments and the preparation of the credentials of our diplomatic officers, of ceremonious letters, and in large part of replies to resolutions of Congress.

Consular Bureau

The Consular Bureau has charge of the correspondence with the consular officers in our service, and miscellaneous correspondence on matters relating to the

*Wilbur J. Carr.

consular service. An important duty of the Chief of the Bureau is that of personally conferring with consular officers when in Washington. The Bureau keeps an efficiency record of consular officers of all grades, upon which to base promotions, transfers, etc.

The Consular Bureau also has charge of the matter of recommendations for the presentation of testimonials to masters and seamen of foreign vessels for rescuing American seamen.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives is the record bureau of the Department. Every communication to or from the Department is sent to this Bureau, where it is carefully indexed. The incoming communications then go to the appropriate officers or Bureaus for attention. After a paper has been disposed of, it is returned to the Index Bureau for filing, and the outgoing instruction or answer is also sent to that Bureau for indexing before it is mailed. The Card Index system by subjects is used.

This Bureau, upon the call of any officer or Bureau of the Department, collects the correspondence relating to any particular subject. A question asked in Congress may require weeks of hard labor and necessitate the getting out of hundreds and even thousands of papers and documents by this Bureau.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives has charge, also, of the preparation, under the supervision of an

Assistant Secretary, of the annual volumes of Foreign Relations, which contain such portions of the diplomatic correspondence as it is deemed desirable to publish.

Bureau of Citizenship

The Bureau of Citizenship is charged with the examination of applications for passports and the issuance of passports and authentications, and with the keeping of records thereof, as well as the conduct of correspondence relating thereto. It also receives and files duplicates of evidence, registration, etc., in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad.

Bureau of Accounts

The Chief of the Bureau of Accounts is charged with the care of the property of the Department and the custody and supervision of moneys and appropriations to be disbursed by the Secretary of State. The Bureau examines and adjusts accounts of diplomatic and consular officers and pays the officers and employees of the Department. It has charge of moneys received as passport fees, and of indemnity funds received by the United States from foreign governments.

The seal of the Department is in the custody of this Bureau, and the telegraphic work of the Department is performed by the clerks of the Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Rolls and Library

The Bureau of Rolls and Library is charged with the promulgation and custody of the laws and treaties of the United States, proclamations, executive orders, etc., and with the care of the records of international claims commissions, Revolutionary archives, manuscript papers, etc. Among the latter are the following: The records and papers of the Continental Congress, the Washington Papers, the Jefferson Papers, the Hamilton Papers, the Monroe Papers, and the Franklin Papers. This Bureau has custody of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution.

The library, which was founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1789, consists of about 86,000 volumes. The library receives one copy of each bound volume of Congressional documents, nineteen copies of every Senate and House of Representatives document and report, and ten copies of every bill and resolution introduced in Congress.

Bureau of Appointments

The Bureau of Appointments has charge of applications and recommendations for office, and of the preparation of commissions, warrants of extradition, consular bonds and exequaturs.

This Bureau has charge also of the Great Seal, impressions of which are affixed to treaties, Presidential

proclamations, ceremonious letters, commissions and exequaturs, and is charged with the duty of enciphering and deciphering telegrams.

It was formerly the duty of the Secretary of State as custodian of the seal of the United States to affix it to all civil commissions to officers appointed by the President. But at present the seal of the United States is only affixed to the commissions of Cabinet, diplomatic and consular officers, to ceremonious communications from the President to foreign governments, to treaties and formal agreements of the President with foreign powers, to exequaturs, to warrants of extradition of criminals surrendered to foreign governments, and to the commissions of civil officers appointed by the President not by law authorized to bear some other seal.

Bureau of Trade Relations

The duties of the Bureau of Trade Relations are the preparation of instructions to consular officers in relation to reports to be printed by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the revision and transmission of such reports to that Department and to other branches of the government service, and the compilation of commercial information for the use of the Department of State.

Division of Far Eastern Affairs

This newly created office has charge of diplomatic and consular correspondence concerning matters other

than those of an administrative character, in relation to China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Straits Settlement, Borneo, East Indies, India, and, in general, the Far East.

The Department has also a Law Clerk and an Assistant, whose duties are to compile, index and prepare for publication in the form of the Statutes at Large, the laws and resolutions of Congress, the public treaties and Presidential proclamations. There are also two official translators.

The Chiefs of these Bureaus are for the greater part men who have been promoted from the lowest grades of clerkship in the Department, and experts in their particular lines of work. Much of the responsible work of the Department is performed by them.

Bureau of the American Republics

There is another office, which while not a Bureau of the Department of State, is closely connected with that Department and the Secretary of State is the Chairman of its governing board. This is the International Bureau of the American Republics, which was an outgrowth of the Pan-American Conference of 1889. This Bureau is controlled by a governing board representing the twenty-one countries composing the International Union of American Republics by which it is supported.

Its purpose is to collect and disseminate information as to the production, commerce, laws, regulations, and

customs of the several republics, and to stimulate intercourse, trade and good understanding. The Bureau has a Director, who is always a citizen of the United States, a secretary, and a force of assistants, translators and clerks. The Bureau has steadily grown in usefulness from its establishment, and the scope of its activities has been greatly broadened under Secretary Root's management. The Bureau conducts an extensive correspondence with all parts of North and South America, furnishing information concerning the different countries, and facilitating the trade between them. The Bureau has far outgrown the facilities of its present quarters, but through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, a magnificent building to cost three quarters of a million dollars is now being erected on a site provided by the contributions of the Government of the United States and the other governments belonging to the Union. This will not only furnish the Bureau with the increased facilities which its work demands but will provide accommodations for its large and rapidly growing collection of books and other publications on the American Republics, known as the Columbus Memorial Library, as well as for international conventions and commissions. For the latter purpose, an assembly chamber 70 x 100 feet has been provided.

The Bureau has an organ, the "Monthly Bulletin," which circulates throughout the two continents and greatly facilitates the work of the Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic Day

Thursday of each week is "Diplomatic Day" at the Department of State, which is a day specially set apart by the Secretary for the reception of the foreign diplomatic representatives. Advantage is taken of the opportunity thus offorded to facilitate the disposition of pending questions. Much more can often be accomplished in a few moments of personal conference than by a lengthy formal correspondence.

In spite of the endeavors made by the Assistant Secretaries, Solicitor, Chief Clerk, and Chiefs of Bureaus to save the Secretary from unnecessary interruptions, the demands upon the time of the Secretary of State by callers are so great at times that it is difficult for him to give continuous attention during office hours to important matters awaiting his action. Andrew D. White in his "Autobiography," relates the following incident. Before starting for his post when appointed Minister to Germany, he called at the State Department for a conference with Mr. Evarts who was then Secretary. When he was shown into the Secretary's office he found the latter busily engaged. Mr. White apologized for interrupting him, and said he could just as well call again after four o'clock. Secretary Evarts said: "By no means! Come in at once! We have just two rules here at the Department. One is that no business is to be transacted during office hours, and the

other is that no business is to be transacted after office hours."

One of the ordinary incidents of the day at the Department is the call of the representatives of the press associations and of the leading metropolitan dailies on the Secretary. They are frequently ushered into his office in a group and the Secretary gives them such information concerning foreign affairs as he deems proper. The late Secretary Hay was accustomed to talk very freely with the press representatives, it being understood that he was not to be quoted. One day at the close of his general talk with the newspaper men, one who had formerly represented the "World" but was then in the employ of the "Journal," asked the Secretary about a matter of great importance at that time. The Secretary answered his question fully, saying at the same time that under no circumstances was he to be quoted. The newspaper representative replied "Oh! Mr. Secretary, you know I wouldn't quote you for the world." "No!" was the Secretary's quick rejoinder, "You wouldn't for the 'World,' but you might for the 'Journal.' "

Among our Secretaries of State who were particularly qualified by experience for the work of conducting our foreign affairs, were the following: Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Lewis Cass and Elihu B. Washburne, each of whom represented the United States in Paris; John Quincy Adams, who had previously served as Minister to Portugal, Prussia,

Russia and Great Britain; Martin Van Buren and Edward Everett, who represented this government at the Court of St. James; James Buchanan, who was our diplomatic representative at St. Petersburg; John Hay, who had acted as Private Secretary to President Lincoln, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Assistant Secretary of State, and Ambassador to London. His policy of the "open door" in China was only one of his many accomplishments in the field of diplomacy. John W. Foster had served as Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia.

Richard Olney will be remembered for his vigorous assertion of the "Monroe Doctrine," and the amicable adjustment of the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary dispute.

Elihu Root, after performing work of constructive statesmanship of the highest order at the head of the War Department, in relation to the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama, has rendered service of great value in promoting better relations between the United States and the Latin-American Republics.

Several of our Presidents have distinguished themselves by their conduct of foreign affairs. President Lincoln, though he had never seen a day's service in our diplomatic establishment, was, as his distinguished pupil, John Hay, characterized him, "One of the mightiest masters of statecraft that history has known." His treatment, at the beginning of his administration, of Secretary Seward's proposed measures inviting war with three nations at once, and his correction by the

alteration of the fewest possible words, of Mr. Seward's bellicose instruction to our representative at the Court of St. James, stamped him as one possessing diplomatic skill of the highest order.

The place in history of our versatile President, William McKinley, would be secure with nothing further to his credit than his conduct of the questions which arose out of our war with Spain.

President Roosevelt astonished the world by bringing about a prompt termination of the Russian-Japanese war in 1905.

William H. Taft, although not at any time connected with our Diplomatic Service, has had entrusted to him and has conducted to a successful conclusion negotiations of the greatest delicacy and importance in relation to Cuba, the Philippines and Panama.

Our Diplomatic Service

CHAPTER II.

Our Diplomatic Service

A state has no voice by which it can speak for itself. It must speak and act through agents. The intercourse of states is conducted through authorized agents called diplomatic officers. Diplomacy is the art of negotiation or of conducting such intercourse. In ancient times the intercourse between nations consisted largely of wars, stratagem and spoils. Terms of peace or conditions of battle were agreed upon through the medium of heralds sent forward while hostilities were suspended for the purpose. These heralds were the precursors of modern diplomatists. With the development of civilization commerce sprang up between states and new and complex questions arose which could not be adjusted in such a primitive or summary way. The practice grew up of sending persons as representatives of the state abroad to negotiate treaties or to do some special business, upon the completion of which they would return to their own country.

While the custom of sending and receiving diplomatic representatives has existed from the earliest recorded history, the establishment of resident diplo-

matic missions at foreign courts was not generally adopted until the sixteenth century. Louis XI. of France is said to have been the first sovereign to adopt permanent embassies, and his object was to have chartered spies at the courts of his powerful neighbors. He said to his ambassadors, when sending them abroad: "If they lie to you, lie still more to them." Stubbs, in his "Mediæval History," defines an ambassador as "a person sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." An ambassador might cheat or deceive. In fact, as Lord Palmerston remarked, he might break all the commandments in the Decalogue except the eleventh, which was, "Thou shalt not be found out."

To show the unscrupulous conduct of some of the early European diplomatists, John Bassett Moore, in his "American Diplomacy," relates how Hugh Elliot, the British Minister at Berlin, in 1777, obtained information of the negotiations of the United States with the Prussian Government looking to the obtaining of the support of the latter government against England. Arthur Lee was sent by our government to Berlin, and the British Government feeling great concern as to the possible course of Prussia, directed its diplomatic representative at Berlin to give proper attention to Lee's conduct there and to the impression which it might make. Elliot, a young man of twenty-four, desirous of making a reputation, set about his task with diligence and enthusiasm. Through a German servant in his employ, Elliot gained the co-opera-

tion of the servants at the inn where Lee stopped, and of the landlord's wife, and learned that Lee kept his papers, including a journal of each day's transactions, in a portfolio which was usually laid away in a bureau. Elliot had false keys made to the door of the chamber and the bureau, and while Lee was absent from the inn sent his servant to get the papers. The servant was not able to enter the door without being seen, but got into Lee's room through a window, secured the portfolio and brought it to Elliot, who had four copyists prepared to begin at once transcribing the papers. While thus engaged Elliot learned that Lee had returned to the inn. Knowing that the papers had not been returned, he, in company with a friend, called on Lee and endeavored to amuse him with conversation, which he did for nearly two hours without any introduction or disclosure of names, but merely as one who happened to meet persons speaking the same language. Finally Lee retired, saying he must go to his rooms and write. Shortly afterwards Elliot heard a "violent clamor" in the house of a "robbery" and "loss of papers." He then drove home, and as most of the papers had then been copied, he disguised and took them to the mistress of the house, who, being in the plot, told the story that they were left at the door by some one who announced their return through the keyhole and then ran off. Lee appealed to the police, and inquiry was set on foot, which led to the German servant. Elliot immediately sent him out of the country, making an official explanation to the German Govern-

ment as well as his own, by which he made it appear that the affair was altogether an accident, due to his own imprudence in saying in the presence of an over-officious servant that he would give a large sum of money to see Lee's papers, but that as soon as the "unwarrantable action" of the servant was discovered, the papers were returned. The knowledge of the fact that the British Government had obtained copies of Lee's papers put an end to the attempt privately to negotiate with the Prussian Government and frustrated the plans for obtaining supplies from Prussian ports. (American Diplomacy, p. 19.)

In spite of the unprincipled character of the early diplomatists the system of permanent diplomatic missions became a necessity with the increasing importance and complexity of international affairs, and it is now considered practically impossible to maintain relations with foreign States without permanent diplomatic representation.

Wheaton says: "Diplomatic representation is a definite factor in the political economy of the world; and no better scheme has yet been devised for the dispatch of international affairs or for the preservation of the friendly relations between governments."

With the evolution of the law of nations, which regulates the intercourse of nations, the methods of diplomacy became more respectable. At the present day, such disreputable means of negotiation as obtained in the middle ages are seldom resorted to, and the ablest diplomatists are generally distinguished for their per-

sonal character and integrity as well as for their talents and learning. From the modern point of view, instead of its being the duty of an ambassador to lie for the good of his country, it is rather his duty to tell the truth for the good of his country, and to remove apprehensions which may have arisen as to its opinions or intentions.

Washington, in an instruction issued by his Secretary of State to John Jay, special minister to Great Britain, in 1794, established the high standard of conduct by which American diplomatists have ever since almost invariably been governed: It read as follows: "It is the President's wish that the characteristics of an American minister should be marked on the one hand by a firmness against improper compliances, and on the other hand by sincerity, candor, truth and prudence, and by a horror of finesse and chicane."

The late distinguished Secretary of State, John Hay, in a public address in 1902, in which he declared the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule to be the rule of our conduct in diplomacy, said: "There was a time when diplomacy was a science of intrigue and falsehood, of traps and mines and countermines. In the last generation it was thought a remarkable advance in straightforward diplomacy when Prince Bismarck recognized the advantage of telling the truth even at the risk of misleading his adversary. . . . I really believe the world has moved onward in diplomacy as in all other matters. In my experience of diplomatic life, which now covers more years than I like to look back

upon, and in the far greater record of American diplomacy which I have read and studied, I can say without hesitation that we have generally told squarely what we wanted, announced early in the negotiation what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms. During the time in which I have been prominently concerned in our foreign relations I can also say that we have been met by the representatives of other powers in the same spirit of frankness and sincerity."

Rank and Precedence

While the President, under that clause of our Constitution authorizing him by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, is empowered to appoint ambassadors, no ambassador was ever accredited by this government to a foreign country until 1893, when an act of Congress was passed expressly authorizing the President whenever any foreign government is represented or is about to be represented in the United States by an ambassador, to direct that the representative of the United States to such government shall bear the same designation. The United States now has ambassadors in ten countries, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Brazil and Turkey. This government is represented by envoys-extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in thirty-four foreign countries, and by ministers resident in two.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

The Congress of Vienna, at which eight European powers were represented, in 1815, agreed upon certain rules concerning the relative rank and precedence of diplomatic representatives, which have been accepted by all civilized nations. By these rules diplomatic agents are divided into three classes: (1) ambassadors, legates or nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers or other persons accredited to sovereigns; (3) chargés d' affaires accredited to ministers for foreign affairs.

At the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, held three years later, it was agreed that ministers resident should hold a rank between ministers of the second class, usually sent by the great powers, and chargés d' affaires—usually sent by small countries.

The United States has diplomatic representatives accredited to forty-six different countries, including every independent country of Europe, Central America, South America, and all those parts of Asia and Africa with which we have relations.

Thirty-seven foreign states maintain diplomatic representatives at Washington.

Each government sends the kind of diplomatic representative it pleases, generally accrediting to a foreign state a representative of the same class as the representative which it receives from such state. But usually only the great powers send ambassadors. It is not unusual to commission the same individual as minister to more than one power, but in 1825, the British government objected to receiving an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres be-

cause he was also appointed to France. Mr. Canning said that he did think that England was not stickling too much upon ceremony in saying she must have an entire minister to herself. Murray, in his interesting book "Embassies and Foreign Courts," states that the King of Sardinia in 1774 quarreled with the Republic of Venice for refusing to send him two ambassadors on the occasion of his accession to the throne, with the result that Venice sent no ambassador at all and diplomatic relations were broken off on both sides.

The United States accredits one diplomatic representative to Greece and Montenegro, one to Roumania and Servia, and one to Uruguay and Paraguay.

The diplomatic representatives of the United States are: (a) ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary; (b) envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and special commissioners when having the rank of envoy extraordinary; (c) ministers resident; (d) chargés d' affaires.

The first three grades are accredited by the President. Chargés d' affaires are commissioned by the President and accredited by the Secretary of State to the minister for foreign affairs of the government to which they are sent. Legates or nuncios are sent by the Pope alone. The United States, of course, has no diplomatic relations with the Pope. We send no diplomatic representative to the Vatican and receive no legate or nuncio.

On occasions of great national ceremonies, such as the accession of a sovereign, the United States sends

special ambassadors, invested with the highest diplomatic rank. Sometimes the function of an ambassador of honor is superadded to those of the resident ambassador.

Ambassadors are supposed to represent, in a peculiar degree the person of their sovereign, and to have the right to address themselves personally to the sovereign of the country to which they are sent, instead of going through the usual routine of negotiating with the minister of Foreign Affairs; but formal and binding international negotiations can be conducted only through the minister of Foreign Affairs; and by modern practice, personal interviews are generally granted by the head of the state on suitable occasions, to all representatives of foreign powers whatever their rank. Envoys plenipotentiary and ministers resident are therefore able usually to accomplish fully as much for their government as ambassadors. The only advantage that an ambassador has is that of precedence. At some foreign offices the rule "first come, first served," is not observed, and an envoy or minister may be obliged to wait hours or even until the next day for an affair of consequence, while ambassadors from much less important countries are given an audience at once. At Constantinople it is expected that if a minister is in conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs or Grand Vizier, he shall withdraw and wait whenever an ambassador is announced. This, together with the fact that only ambassadors are allowed access to the Sultan to discuss official matters, led to so much embarrass-

ment in the relations of the United States with the Ottoman Porte that President McKinley proposed to the Turkish Government the appointment of an ambassador by each government. The Turkish Government did not accede to this proposition and treated a renewal of the suggestion by President Roosevelt in the same way. At the request of the President, Congress in 1906, provided for an ambassador to Turkey, however, and Minister Leishman was named as ambassador; and the following year it was reported that the Sultan had raised the post at Washington to an embassy. No ambassador has yet been named by the Sultan to this post. Our interests demand that in every country we should be represented by agents of the highest title known there. In 1907 a bill was introduced in Congress, which provided that all our diplomatic representatives abroad should have the same rank—that of ambassador. It did not become a law, however. Ex-Secretary Foster is of the opinion that there will be no satisfactory settlement of diplomatic rank until all distinctions and special privileges are abolished and a single grade is established in all the capitals of the world.

This question of precedence is frequently a burning one among diplomats. The date of reception of the credentials of an envoy at the capital to which he is accredited determines the order of his precedence, the envoy last received going to the foot of the list of his class. A large part of the deliberations of the great Congresses of European nations in earlier times related to the matter of precedence among delegates. At

the Congress of Ryswick a warm debate was occasioned by the demand of the German ambassadors that a particular space should be set apart for their carriages, and that that be the post of honor. A quarrel occurred over the allotment of rooms. In the conference room a single table had been placed, but as no agreement could be reached as to the order of seating, in that room they all stood; and another room was provided in which there was no table, and the envoys sat in a circle. At Utrecht a round table was used, until it was discovered that the place of honor was opposite the door of entrance and that every place of honor has a right and left.

Addison, in the "Spectator," gives an amusing account of a discussion of the question of precedence which he heard in one of the coffee houses of London, the result of which he sums up as follows: "All I could learn at last from these honest gentlemen was that the matter in the debate was of too high a nature for such heads as theirs, or mine, to comprehend."

It is related that the Spanish ambassador to England in 1661, to secure a place in the royal procession next to the King and before his French colleague, attacked the latter's coach in the streets of London, hamstrung his horses and killed his men, thus indicating his country's greatness.

A story is told of two envoys from Italy and Germany, who, being unable to agree as to which should first present his credentials to the King of France, stipulated that whoever reached Versailles soonest on the day of their reception should take precedence of the

other. The German went the night before the audience and sat on a bench before the palace until dawn. The Italian arriving early in the morning, saw the Prussian there before him, and slipped surreptitiously through the door of the King's bedroom and commenced his speech of audience. The German rushed after him, pulling him back by the skirts, and began his harangue.

A case once occurred in which swords were drawn between the French and English ministers over a question of precedence, in the ante-room of the President's office, in Washington.

At a comparatively recent date embarrassment arose over the question of the relative rank of our Vice President and foreign ambassadors, and later the same question arose in relation to the Justices of the Supreme Court. In other countries, such questions are settled by the court master of ceremonies. We have no such official. The functionary who comes nearest to filling such a position here is Mr. Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, who has been connected with our diplomatic service and the Department of State since 1870, and is regarded as an authority in all such matters. His ruling, in the case referred to, which was followed, was that the Vice President took precedence over a foreign ambassador. The British ambassador had contended that in the courts of Europe an ambassador took rank next to royal blood, but Mr. Adee's view was that the Vice President has the same social status as the Crown Prince, for he is the heir-apparent to the Presidential office. The Supreme

Court Justices are ranked below ambassadors at the Department of State and the White House, although at inaugurations and other ceremonies at the Capitol where our Congress has charge of the arrangements the Supreme Court has been given place above ambassadors.

Salaries

Our diplomatic officers are paid much smaller salaries than are the representatives of other large countries. Our ambassadors receive $17,500 a year, and our envoys and ministers plenipotentiary $10,000 and $12,000, according to the relative importance of the post. The smallest salary paid to a principal diplomatic officer of the United States is $5,000—to our minister resident in Liberia. On the other hand, the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors in Washington receive salaries nearly as large as our President, and are also given large allowances for rent and for expenses of entertaining, which are not allowed our representatives.

No allowance is made to our diplomatic officers for outfits, but they are allowed five cents per mile for transportation to their posts, and to their homes in the United States upon termination of their service. Salary is allowed for a period of thirty days after taking the oath of office, called an "instruction" period, and during transit to posts.

Early in our history our ministers were allowed one-half a year's salary as an outfit on going to their posts

and one-fourth of a year's salary as a return allowance on coming home, but the practice led to abuses and was discontinued. Says Henry Adams in his "Life of John Randolph:" "In September, 1829, John Randolph of Virginia, was offered and accepted the mission to Russia; he sailed in June, 1830, remained ten days at his post, then passed near a year in England; and returning home, in October, 1831, drew $21,807 from the government, with which he paid off his old British debt. This act of Roman virtue, worthy of the satire of Juvenal, still stands as the most flagrant bit of diplomatic robbery in the annals of the United States Government."

The salaries paid our diplomatic representatives at the more important posts are entirely inadequate. To decently meet the social obligations which the position of the representative of the greatest nation of the world carries with it, and to serve his government most successfully, requires the expenditure of considerable money. It is often said that under the conditions existing in our service only men of wealth can afford to accept these positions. John C. Calhoun, who was offered the diplomatic missions to Paris and London, felt compelled to decline on account of lack of private means. The late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and numerous other public men of ability have declined the highest diplomatic posts for the same reason.

At the present time it is understood that our ambassadors in London, Paris, and Rome pay as much for house rent alone as their salaries amount to, and it was

currently reported that the annual expenditure of our late representative* in Berlin to maintain his position there amounted to $200,000, and that he lived on the same magnificent scale when serving at St. Petersburg, his former post.

Some of our representatives when searching for suitable residences may find themselves in somewhat the position of the late Justice Lamar of our Supreme Court when he tried to rent a house in a fashionable quarter of Washington. He found a house on Highland Terrace that just suited him. He was shown through it by the owner, expressed his satisfaction with all its appointments, and finally inquired the amount of the rent. "$9,500 a year," replied the owner. Justice Lamar was silent so long that the owner asked him what he was thinking of. "I was thinking," he answered, "what I should do with the other $500 of my salary."

During the last Congress a bill was introduced providing for the purchase of an embassy building in Paris, and it was announced that this was part of a programme contemplating the purchase of residences for all our ambassadors. The bill failed to become a law, however. The carrying out of such a plan would enable men who are not wealthy to accept places in the higher ranks of our diplomatic service.

Most governments provide official residences for their diplomatic representatives. In Washington, legation

*Mr. Charlemagne Tower.

houses are owned by the British, German, Mexican, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, and Chinese Governments. This government owns no legation houses except in the Orient. As it was impossible to rent suitable buildings in China and Japan, the United States has built and owns legation buildings in those countries, and Congress in 1906 appropriated $150,000 to purchase a suitable house for the American embassy in Constantinople.

It is desirable that this government should own official residences at all capitals where it is represented and our representatives should receive sufficient pay to enable them to live in a style befitting their rank. The adoption of such a policy would actually be a measure of economy. In the Bering Sea controversy in 1893 it is said that the social prestige of the British Embassy of itself carried the day as against the insignificant position of our unhoused and poorly paid minister. This government in this one matter lost a sum which would have been sufficient to purchase suitable legation houses for our representatives in several capitals. Moreover, the cost of our diplomatic service for an entire year does not equal the expenditure necessary to maintain our army and navy for a day in the prosecution of a war.

Mr. Monroe, when Secretary of State, in urging an appropriation increasing the salaries of our diplomatic officers, said: "A minister can be useful only by filling his place with credit in the diplomatic corps and in the corresponding circle of society in the country in which he resides, which is the best in every country. By tak-

ing the proper ground, if he possesses the necessary qualifications and is furnished with adequate means, he will become acquainted with all that passes, and from the highest and most authentic sources." (Annals of Congress, 14th Cong. 1st Sess. p. 1735.)

Lord Palmerston, when being examined by a committee of the House of Commons on the matter of salaries of diplomatic officers, said: "In order to preserve good relations with a country, it is not sufficient simply to have a person living in town as cheaply as he can afford to exist, because the social position of your representative is a very important element in his power to be useful. In regard to his intercourse with the ministers of the country, great facilities and great means of good understanding are afforded by easy social intercourse, which can only be possible by his being able to receive them, as well as also being received by them. Again, it is of great importance that your ambassador should be in habits of social intercourse with the public men not in office; that he should have the means of receiving them, becoming acquainted with their views and explaining to them the views and policy of his own country. Therefore, I think it is of great importance to this country that your representative should be in such an easy position with regard to money affairs as may enable him to receive hospitably persons of all kinds, and I may say also of different nations." (S. Ex. Doc. 93,—32d Cong. 1st. Sess.)

Appointments

Ambassadors and envoys to the more important posts are generally personally selected by the President, upon his own knowledge of the qualifications of the individuals. It is essential that they should be in sympathy with his policy. For the less important posts, it is customary for the candidates to secure the endorsement of the Senators and Representatives from their states, and of other influential persons, and to present applications, which are filed in the Appointment Bureau of the Department of State. These papers are laid before the President when he calls up the matter of appointments, and frequently the friends of the applicants urge the appointments in personal interviews with the Secretary of State and the President. In these appointments some regard is usually had to geographical distribution. The Senate shares with the President the power of appointing diplomatic officers and may reject his nominations for political or personal reasons, but the rejection of a person who has been named by the President occurs only rarely. Upon confirmation by the Senate, the commission is made out and the envoy takes the oath of office.

While our representatives at the more important diplomatic posts have always been carefully selected, diplomatic offices have sometimes been bestowed without special regard for the fitness of the individual for the place. A story is told of a man in Buffalo more not-

ed for his political zeal than for his knowledge of geography, who, during the administration of President Grant, was appointed Minister to Ecuador. He read the despatch announcing his appointment in the morning paper, and when his friends called to congratulate him, said: "I appreciate your kindness very much, but what I would like to know more than anything else is where the —— is Ecuador?"

A Congressional delegation once importuned President Lincoln to appoint a certain man as Minister to Hawaii, urging among other reasons for his appointment his ill health and the probability that his health would be benefited by the Hawaiian climate. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Gentlemen, you're too late. There are nine candidates for the place ahead of you, and every one of them is sicker than yours."

There is a well-authenticated story that Secretary Seward, when remonstrated with for permitting to remain in the diplomatic service a minister who was discrediting his country, said: "Sir, some persons are sent abroad because they are needed abroad, and some are sent because they are *not* wanted at home."

Referring to the custom of appointing to foreign missions members of Congress who had been defeated for re-election, the late Secretary Hay remarked: "A quiet legation is the stuffed mattress which the political acrobat wants always to see ready under him in case of a slip."

Secretaries

In addition to an ambassador, or minister, there are three secretaries each at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Mexico, and two each at Vienna, Pekin, Rio, Rome, Habana, Tokyo and Constantinople. Each of our other Legations has one secretary, except at Port au Prince. These secretaries receive salaries varying from $1,200 to $3,000 a year, and during the absence of the principal diplomatic officer the first secretary acts as chargé d' affaires ad interim, and while so doing receives an allowance equal to one-half the salary of the principal officer. These places are much sought after because of their social position, and the opportunities afforded for advancement. They make excellent training schools for diplomats.

Under an Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt on November 10, 1905, vacancies in the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation can only be filled by transfer or promotion from some branch of the foreign service, or by the appointment of a person who, having furnished satisfactory evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

Efficient secretaries are useful officials. Moser says: "An ambassador is often like the hands of a clock while his secretaries resemble the works." And Andrew D. White calls efficient secretaries and attachés "antennae

of the ambassador or minister,—additional eyes and ears to ascertain what is going on among the most influential in public affairs."

In addition to performing the usual duties attaching to the office of secretary, our Secretaries of Embassy and Legation are authorized by law to administer oaths, take depositions, and generally, to perform notarial acts.

Three of our ambassadors,—Henry White, now representing the United States at Paris, John W. Riddle, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Lloyd C. Griscom, ambassador at Rome,—began their diplomatic service as secretaries of legation. Mr. White has been for more than twenty years in our diplomatic service and Mr. Riddle has served upwards of fifteen years.

There are two Chinese Secretaries attached to the Legation at Peking, and two Japanese Secretaries at our Embassy at Tokyo.

Interpreters

There are Interpreters at the Legations in Oriental countries; and at our Embassy in Japan there are four Student Interpreters, and at the Legation in China there are seven Student Interpreters.

Military and Naval Attachés

At the most important foreign capitals this government has military and naval attachés, experts in their professions, charged with the duty of keeping in touch

with the progress made by the other countries of the world in military and naval matters. These attachés are commissioned by the Secretary of State, but are named by the Secretaries of War and Navy and act under the instructions of the latter.

Clerks

Provision is made by law for the employment of clerks at the various embassies and legations. All appointed since the Act of April 5, 1906, went into effect, must be citizens of the United States.

The personnel of our entire Diplomatic establishment, exclusive of clerks, at present numbers one hundred and fifty-seven. The last annual appropriation for salaries was $780,075.

Qualifications

The profession of diplomacy is one of the most important an individual can engage in and demands men of the highest ability and attainments and the broadest experience. The peace and prosperity of a state depend in large degree on the men selected to represent it in foreign countries. As has been well said by a recent writer on the subject: "There is no position among mankind which requires a clearer and sounder mind than that of a diplomatist. The most unexpected events are constantly arising, even at the smallest courts, which require delicate handling; while occasions which a keen observer might turn to precious ac-

count for restoring the peace or assuring the interests of the world pass unnoticed or unemployed by a person of lower and more ordinary capacity."

A diplomatic officer may, through his own efforts, avert or postpone a great war. If he is successful in shortening a war by a single day, he may save his government more than its entire outlay for its diplomatic service for a year, besides the loss of life and destruction of property. A diplomatic officer is pre-eminently a peacemaker, and when war comes, diplomacy does not end, as the diplomat frequently performs the work of a military officer,—with the difference that his means are pacific.

In Europe, the diplomatic service offers a career to those who enter it, promotions are made from the lower to the higher grades in recognition of ability and efficiency, and aged members of the corps are retired on liberal pay. Our diplomatic service does not offer all these inducements. Our diplomatic officers are generally expected to tender their resignations with each change of President. It is worthy of note, however, that there were practically no changes in the personnel of our diplomatic service when Mr. Roosevelt succeeded Mr. McKinley in 1901, and in the changes that have since been made, the principle of promotion for merit appears to have largely governed. An examination of the Department of State Register shows that of the ten ambassadors now representing the United States abroad, nine have been promoted from the rank of minister, and the other previously served as am-

bassador. And three began their career as Secretaries of Legation. Thirteen of the thirty-four ministers have served as secretaries of legation; four have seen service as consuls; and two have served as officers of the Department of State.

Moreover, as already indicated (supra p. 64) by Executive Order of November 10, 1905, vacancies in the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation are required to be filled either by transfer or by promotion from some branch of our foreign service, or by the appointment of a person selected by the President, if upon examination, he is found qualified for the position. The subjects upon which candidates are examined under this Executive Order are international law, diplomatic usage, and either French or the language spoken in the country in which the embassy or legation is located. It is to be hoped that this step in the right direction will be followed by a measure providing for promotions to the grade of envoy from secretaries who are found to be qualified, and to the grade of ambassador from ministers.

It has been well said that the only satisfactory preparation for the diplomatic service is experience. There is great advantage in possessing experience in affairs. While it goes without saying that no course of study, however broad, of itself, can prepare a man for the diplomatic service, a certain amount of elementary preparation is absolutely necessary; and there are certain qualifications without which no man can hope to attain success in the diplomatic service.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Only those who have won recognition at home as men fit to uphold the dignity and represent the interests of their country abroad should be appointed to the office of envoy or ambassador. They should be of approved honor and integrity.

The diplomatic officer should have a general knowledge of history, of treaties, of law, of the French language and the language of the country to which he is sent.

"The diplomatist should know the history of the great powers and of their relations with each other, as a competent physician would wish to know the life record of a delicate or dangerous patient, for the present is but the epitome and expression of the past. The future knows no other guide and it is from history that we are to gather the formulas of present action." (Dr. David J. Hill in the "Contemporary Development of Diplomacy.")

The man sent to represent us abroad should be familiar with the history of our country and with its political doctrines.

He should acquaint himself with the history and traditional usage and customs of the country to which he is accredited.

He should have a knowledge of international law, as by its rules the intercourse of states is regulated, and of treaties,—the most conspicuous source of that law. A special study should be made of the treaties to which the United States is a party.

He should be conversant with the usages of trade

and commerce, and know the elementary principles of the common law. If he is able to give a clear exposition of the law of his country he may often prevent serious misunderstandings.

He should also have a knowledge of the general laws in force in the country in which he is residing, to enable him to give useful advice and warning to his fellow country-men.

He should be familiar with the French language. A knowledge of this language is indispensable in European countries, as it is the generally received language of diplomacy there. Henry Wheaton, the experienced diplomatist and international law writer, said: "A diplomatic officer at a European court might as well be deaf and dumb as to be ignorant of French,—the language which is the universal tongue of diplomacy."

It is worthy of notice that in the instructions to the first diplomatic agent sent abroad by the United States, was the injunction to acquire "Parisian French."

Just after the German war, an effort was made by the German Government to introduce German as a diplomatic language, and the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg stated to Prince Gortchakoff his intention to write to him in the future in that tongue. "Certainly" replied the Prince, "We all understand German. Of course you must expect our replies to be in Russian." Nothing further was heard of the proposition.

At one time, the French diplomatic representative at Berlin insisted that the German Government should use French in its correspondence with him. This called

out from Bismarck the famous remark that he would find means which would make a dispatch written in the German language intelligible in Paris.

A familiarity with Spanish is also a *sine qua non* in Latin American countries. It is the practice of our diplomatic officers, however, to write in English all communications to the government to which they are accredited, in urgent cases accompanying them with translations into the language of that country.

A diplomatic officer should be a person of good manners and acquainted with the usages of the best society. In a word, he should be a gentleman. Ex-Secretary Foster, in "Practice of Diplomacy," says: "A boor in manners, or one disagreeable instead of affable in his demeanor, can hardly expect to make himself popular in social circles, or even to be successful in the dispatch of the business of his country."

It is said of Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that all other things being equal, he judged a good deal of the fitness of a candidate for a diplomatic office by the manner in which he entered the room and addressed him.

Among other qualifications which go to make a successful diplomatist are a good temper, tact, shrewdness and discretion. Without the first, the diplomatic officer can scarcely expect to cultivate friendly relations with the representatives of the country to which he is sent or to favorably impress them with the attitude of his own government towards them. He should never

allow personal feelings to interfere with the performance of a public duty.

He will find ample scope for the exercise of tact and discretion in the conduct of his official business and frequent occasions will arise requiring the display of good judgment and shrewdness.

As men are more readily influenced by interest and prejudice than by reason, a knowledge of human nature is essential to the success of the diplomat. The study of men is a large part of his science, and his success depends greatly on his skill in what Bacon terms the art of "working" men.

An illustration of the wisdom of exercising tact and conciliation is found in the negotiations of the Treaty of 1815 with England, and with France concerning Napoleon's spoliations. Moore, in his International Law Digest, quotes the following from Wharton's Digest: "Mr. Adams' negotiations with Great Britain and France failed on points as to which the administration of General Jackson subsequently succeeded. That this may be attributed to want of tact and of suitable recognition of the characteristics of those with whom Mr. Adams had to deal, is illustrated by the success of the subsequent negotiations. Participation in the West Indian commerce was refused by Great Britain when demanded by Mr. Adams as a right; it was granted to General Jackson when asked as an equivalent. Payment of Napoleon's spoliations was refused to Mr. Adams by Louis XVIII. when it was made the subject of continuous diplomatic irritation; it was granted to

General Jackson by Louis Philippe when it was the subject of peremptory though courteous demand."

Franklin's shrewdness was illustrated in the negotiation of the commercial treaty of 1778 with France. Molasses was the chief article exported from the French West Indies to New England, where it was turned into rum. Deane, Franklin's associate, who came from Connecticut, thought it would be a good thing to get France to promise not to lay any impediment in the way of the exportation of molasses from the West Indies to the United States. Franklin acquiesced, and proposed the inclusion of such a provision in the treaty. The French negotiators asked "What equivalent do you give us?" Franklin, knowing it was the policy of the United States to refrain from taxing exports going from its shores, said: "You bind yourselves not to impose any tax on molasses going from your colonies to the United States, the United States will agree not to tax anything whatever going from the United States to your colonies." Now in this, the French gave up something, for they held to the traditional policy of taxing exports, but the United States gave up nothing, for to them, the idea of taxing exports was absurd, and therefore they got molasses free. Owing to the opposition of Franklin's associates, Lee and Izard, however, this provision after being agreed to by the French negotiators, was rescinded. (Wharton, 1 Dip. Cor. Amer. Rev. Sec. 46.)

A clever New Englander who represented our government abroad showed the writer his draft of an ex-

tradition treaty which he had been instructed to negotiate. The writer noticed and called his attention to the fact that the usual provision exempting citizens from surrender had been omitted. "Yes" said our Minister, "I know we desire to include that provision, and the other government will insist upon its inclusion, but I purposely omitted it from my draft that I might have that to trade with." And he succeeded in securing a treaty in which he obtained certain concessions by agreeing to include a clause exempting citizens from surrender.

Female Diplomatists

This is an age in which women are claiming the right to enter nearly every profession or business in which men engage. There have been instances in history where women have acted as diplomatic agents.

In 1645, Madame de Gubriant was sent as an ambassadress from France to Bologna. She was charged with the duty of conducting Princess Marie Louise of Mantua, who had been espoused by the King of Bologna. Upon arriving at the capital, Varsovia, the King, because of false reports which had reached him concerning Marie Louise, refused to carry out the engagement, but Madame de Gubriant managed the affair with such sagacity and skill that he soon decided to consummate the marriage.

And in 1701, Augustus II. of Poland, sent his mistress, the Countess of Konigsmark, one of the most

beautiful and accomplished women of the period, as a secret ambassador, to endeavor to conclude a treaty of peace with King Charles XII. of Sweden, with which country Poland was at war. But Charles, fearing the wiles of the fair ambassadress, declined to treat with her.

During President Cleveland's last administration, the well-known female lawyer, Marilla Ricker, of New Hampshire, announced herself as a candidate for the post of United States Minister to Columbia. In a newspaper interview she said, "If Luther McKinney (the incumbent of the office at that time) can fill the place, I can overflow in it." She did not receive the appointment. The English diplomat, Grenville Murray, says that "women are good as counsellors but bad as actors." He adds: "Perhaps no negotiation has ever been perfected since the creation of the world without the interference and advice of women, but they are best kept out of sight." Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the employment of women as diplomatic officers is their well-known inability to keep a secret.

Murray, in his book "Embassies and Foreign Courts," states that Pope Sextus V. in an unguarded moment bestowed the title of Ambassadress on the wife of the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, and admitted her to all the honors of that distinguished rank, including the proud privilege of kissing his toe. The wives of the other ambassadors at Rome immediately clamored for the same privileges and the Pope conceded the same rank to them as an alternative to leav-

ing the Vatican to escape from an irritated ladydom. Mr. Murray says:

"To any person who has enjoyed favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the vigorous proceedings adopted by a band of ladies, all of one mind on some particular subject, it need not be a matter of surprise that the Pope submitted without venturing upon a parley. He was, however, little aware of the aspiring nature of the feminine soul, or it is a question if he would not have endured an honorable martyrdom to assure the peace of the world rather than have taken this fatal step. The ambassadresses no sooner got their title than they resolved to display it in as public a manner as possible. Quiet, sober old diplomatists, all tucks and wig, were promptly married by blooming and strong-minded young females. Widows of large fortune and a taste for society lay in wait for tottering elderly gentlemen, who might have been their grandfathers, and bore them off in spite of senile struggles to the nearest clergyman. There was quite a mania for ambassadors among marriageable ladies. . . . . Energetic ladies (wives of ambassadors) who had hitherto submitted to be stowed away in holes or corners, started off with great decision to the most distant foreign courts; and ambassadors who were whispering sweet nothings (in the interest of their country, of course) to the most distinguished beauties of Paris and Madrid, were horror-stricken at receiving a well known box on the ear, and an order to take larger lodgings from an awful person with an antediluvian bonnet,

whom they had not seen these twenty years. Diplomacy, from being a rather jolly profession than otherwise, became as gloomy as the private life of a comic actor, and most of the small-legged, knock-kneed, dried up little beaux, in peach blossom coats, who were among the diplomatic celebrities of those times, thought of the Pope with a bitterness and impotence of anger which was the laughter of all the pages and equerries in Europe. The new ambassadresses appeared with such dignity and magnificence at the Congress of Westphalia that no business could go on because of them. The pretentions of the ambassadresses in the end became so troublesome, that some courts refused to treat them with any ceremony whatever, and at other courts they were not recognized at all."

Some governments prohibit their diplomatic representatives abroad from marrying foreign wives, without the consent of their sovereign. Mr. Denby in his book "China and Her People," states that "The German Minister to China some years ago who had had a long and highly creditable diplomatic career, became enamored with the attractive daughter of the American Minister to Korea, and his telegraphic request for the permission of the Emperor being refused, married the young lady in spite of it. His act was followed by his recall, and he was permanently retired from the service."

In our own capital, it seems to be quite the fashion for foreign diplomats to marry American ladies.

Privileges and Immunities

Partly because the intercourse of states could not conveniently be carried on otherwise, and partly as a matter of respect to persons representing a sovereign, diplomatic officers enjoy certain extraordinary privileges. One is inviolability of person. From an early period the persons of ambassadors have been held sacred. They are under the special protection of the law of nations. Crimes against the person of a diplomatic officer are punished with severe penalties by the municipal laws of all states.

They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are resident. They cannot be arrested or tried. If the British Ambassador in Washington should commit murder or robbery, the police would be powerless to arrest him. No warrant or other process of our courts could be served on him. The utmost that could be done would be for this government to demand that his government recall him and punish him.

In 1892, an attaché of the Swiss Legation at this capital, was arrested at Bay Ridge, Md., suspected of theft, and was taken, notwithstanding his claim of exemption, by the police to Annapolis, where upon examination by the Chief of Police, he was discharged. The Swiss Government asked for the punishment of the officer making the arrest and disavowal of the act. The State Department requested of the Governor of Maryland an investigation and appropriate action; the

case was investigated, the police officer was dismissed from office, and an apology tendered by the Governor for the act, which was satisfactory to the Swiss Government.

The case will be recalled of the secretary of the British Embassy who was arrested in 1904 at Lenox, Mass., charged with running his automobile at an unlawful speed. When taken before the local magistrate, the secretary raised the question of diplomatic exemption, but the magistrate declined to recognize the plea and imposed a fine. The matter was made the subject of diplomatic correspondence, and the Governor called upon the magistrate for an explanation; the magistrate stated that he was ignorant of the law on the subject; the fine was remitted and an apology was made, which closed the incident. (For. Rel. 1892, p. 521.)

For such an offense as plotting against the security of the state to which he is accredited, however, a public minister may be arrested and forcibly expelled from the country. Thus, the Swedish Minister in London, who was detected in a conspiracy against the British Government in 1717, was arrested and expelled from England.

While a diplomatic officer cannot be prosecuted for violations of the law, it is his duty to respect the law of the country in which he is residing and he may be prevented from doing unlawful acts, particularly acts endangering the lives of others, such as reckless driving or motoring, in disregard of police regulations

concerning the use of the streets. (See 4 Moore Int. Law Digest, 678.)

Diplomatic officers also enjoy exemption from civil actions. They cannot be sued for debts contracted by them. No civil process can be served on them, and their furniture and other personal property are exempt from seizure on execution. A diplomatic officer here could run up a large bill for furnishing his legation and then refuse to pay it. His creditor would be powerless to enforce payment of the indebtedness by proceedings in the courts, or to recover his furniture by judicial procedure. His only remedy would be by complaint to the Department of State, which, if the case were a clear one, would probably use its good offices to secure payment of the indebtedness. A few years ago, the owner of "Stewart Castle," in Washington, being unable to secure satisfaction from a Chinese Minister for damages done to the premises during its occupancy by the Chinese Legation, presented a claim to the State Department, and the latter, after investigation, instructed our minister at Peking to bring the matter to the attention of the Chinese Government and use his good offices to obtain settlement. A satisfactory adjustment of the claim was effected in this way.

Diplomatic officers are also largely exempt from taxation. Where the legation property is owned by the foreign government it is not subject to taxation. The person and personal effects of foreign ministers are not liable to taxation, and in the District of Columbia they are even exempt from the dog tax. They are also

granted free entry of articles imported into the country for their own use or that of their families.

The immunities possessed by a diplomatic officer are also enjoyed to a considerable degree by the members of his family and his servants, who are necessary for his comfort and convenience.

A diplomatic representative cannot be compelled to appear in court as a witness. When the testimony which he is called upon to give does not concern the business of his mission and the circumstances are of a nature to counsel him to respond in the interests of justice, it is the practice of this Government to permit its representative to testify. The custom, however, where practicable, is for a diplomatic officer to give his deposition at his office, before a magistrate of the appropriate tribunal who comes for that purpose.

On the trial of Guiteau, the Venezuelan Minister who was present at President's Garfield's assassination and who was called as a witness for the prosecution, under the instructions of his government, waived his exemption and appeared as a witness.

In 1856, in a case where a homicide was committed in Washington in the presence of the Dutch Minister, however, that official upon being requested to appear and give his testimony, refused. He offered to make a deposition in writing but it was not taken, our Constitution guaranteeing the accused in all criminal prosecutions the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him. This government requested the Dutch Government to permit the minister to appear and tes-

tify but that government supported its minister in the position which he had taken and his evidence was not given.

In 1902, the son of the United States Minister to Guatemala shot and killed another American citizen in the city of Guatemala. Secretary Hay, upon the request of the Guatemalan Government, instructed our Secretary of Legation who had witnessed the shooting, to waive his diplomatic immunity and give his testimony before the Guatemalan courts. This case raised some interesting questions. The accused, up to a short time before the occurrence, had been a clerk in our Legation at Guatemala. As an attaché of the Legation or as a member of the Minister's household, he would have been exempt from the local jurisdiction. But our Minister cabled to the Secretary of State that his son was 24 years of age, in business for himself, and not connected with the Legation in any way to entitle him to immunity from the local jurisdiction, and that the Guatemalan courts had taken cognizance of the case. He was tried in the Guatemalan courts and acquitted.

Most of the states of Continental Europe have the power under their judicial systems, to try their subjects for offenses committed in other countries. But in the United States the general theory exists that offenses should be prosecuted and punished in the place where committed, and except in a very limited class of cases covered by special statutes, no provision is made for the trial and punishment in this country of persons charged with crimes committed in foreign countries.

The legation or residence of a diplomatic officer is presumed to be a part of the territory of the State which he represents, and the children born to him in the country where he is serving are held to be subjects of his own country notwithstanding the laws of the country where they are born declare that all persons born there are citizens of that country.

Credentials

When a diplomatic officer starts for his post he is furnished with a letter of credence, which is a letter from the President addressed to the head of the government to which he is going, stating that the President, reposing confidence in his zeal, ability and discretion, has appointed him as ambassador or minister of the United States at such a place; and that he hopes all faith and credit will be given him when he speaks for the United States. This letter is always addressed to "Great and Good Friend" and is signed "Your Good Friend," followed by the President's name, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

The general rule of European governments is, before the actual appointment of a diplomatic representative to privately ask the government to which it is proposed to send him whether he is acceptable to it. There are often personal or political reasons why an envoy may not be acceptable in a particular country, and a government has a perfect right to refuse to receive him. The United States has not always observed

this rule. In the case of Ex-Senator Blair who was appointed minister to China, that government as soon as it learned of his appointment, notified the United States that it would not receive him, its objection being that while in the Senate he had opposed the admission of Chinese to the United States. Senator Blair was at the time on his way to China but was recalled. It is the practice of the United States in sending an ambassador, to inquire in advance whether the person proposed is acceptable to the foreign government.

In 1885, Mr. Keiley of Virginia, who was appointed by President Cleveland as Minister to Austria and subsequently as Minister to Italy, was rejected by both governments, the Austrian Government objecting to him because his wife was a Jewess, and the Italian Government having taken exception to utterances of his fourteen years previous to his appointment in criticism of certain acts of the King of Italy.

During Queen Victoria's reign, it was a rule of the British court that a divorced person would not be received, and the ambassador of a great power was rejected because he had married a lady divorced from her former husband.

Before starting for his post it is expected that a diplomatic officer will visit the Department of State, confer with the Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, and receive instructions. He should examine the previous correspondence between the Department and his predecessor and familiarize himself with the questions

pending between the United States and the government to which he is accredited and the condition of the business of the mission. For this purpose he is allowed a period of thirty days with pay, called an "instruction period." If there are claims pending between the two governments, he should discuss them with the Solicitor of the Department.

The standing instructions which regulate for the most part the conduct of diplomatic officers, are contained in a printed book entitled "Instructions to the Diplomatic Officers of the United States." This contains detailed instructions in relation to correspondence with the Department of State and the Treasury Department, the keeping of records and archives, the relations of the envoy with the foreign government and diplomatic representatives of other foreign governments, and other information useful in the work of the mission. Special instructions are given the envoy when the circumstances require.

When the envoy reaches his post he notifies the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his arrival and requests an audience with the head of the government for the purpose of delivering his letter of credence. If his predecessor is still there, the latter calls upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs with him; if not, the Secretary of the Embassy or Legation goes with him and introduces him.

On the occasion of presentation of letters of credence, formal speeches of welcome and good-will are usually made. It is customary for the diplomatic

representative to furnish the Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of his proposed remarks in advance in order that a suitable reply thereto may be prepared. The ceremony attending the reception of an envoy depends upon the local custom. Generally, when the time for his reception is fixed, he is waited upon by a master of ceremonies who explains the formalities to be observed, and one or more state carriages are sent to conduct him and his suite to the palace. If an ambassador, the carriages are drawn by six horses, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry. After the audience with the sovereign, the delivery of the letter of credence, the address of the envoy and that of the sovereign in reply, the envoy and his suite retire.

In the United States, when an ambassador is to be received, the President sends his carriage for the ambassador, to convey him to the White House. Envoys go to the Department of State at the appointed hour, and the Secretary of State accompanies them to the White House, where they are met by the President. The envoy reads his address; the President reads his reply; a few moments are spent in conversation, and the parties retire.

After presenting his letters of credence, if accredited to a sovereign, the envoy should ask for presentation to the Queen or Empress and to the Prince and Princess.

Uniform

In contradistinction to the practice of other govern-

ments, the United States by law prohibits its diplomatic officers from wearing any uniform or official dress not previously authorized by Congress. The law, however, authorizes officers who served during the rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States to wear upon occasions of ceremony the uniform of their rank when discharged. The printed Instructions of the Department of State interpret the law as permitting the wearing by our diplomatic officers of the dress prescribed by local usage as appropriate upon occasions of ceremony. In general, our diplomatic representatives, upon ceremonial occasions appear in plain evening dress, although members of our Embassy at London, in order to comply with the court requirements, on certain occasions, have dressed in knee breeches with gilt buckles on their shoes, in other respects being in ordinary evening dress; and at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, as no one was admitted without a uniform or court dress, the members of the American Legation complied with the requirement.

While the almost universal practice of our representatives in wearing, in keeping with the spirit of our institutions, plain evening dress at functions at the capitals to which they are accredited, does not detract in the least from their efficiency as diplomatic officers, it has often led to amusing incidents. Lord Lytton's Letters furnish this anecdote: "Loftus (British Ambassador at Berlin), thinking that the historian Bancroft (then United States Minister at Berlin) would be an easy butt for the shafts of his peculiarly refined wit, at-

tacked him before a hundred listeners on some public occasion with: "In God's name, Mr. Bancroft, why don't you Yankees send your representatives to court like Christians, in a proper uniform, instead of turning them out all dressed in black, like so many undertakers?" Whereto Mr. Bancroft replied "Really, Lord Augustus, I am surprised that you, as Ambassador to the Queen of England, and with the keen powers of penetration for which you are generally distinguished, should have failed to perceive that we could not be more appropriately dressed than we are—at European courts, where what we represent is the burial of monarchy."

An amusing incident is told of James Russell Lowell when minister at Madrid. On the occasion of a royal féte day Mr. Lowell went to the palace in plain evening dress, as was the custom with American ministers on such ceremonies. He was preceded by the minister of one of the small American Republics, who was appareled in a brilliantly gold-embroidered uniform, with jeweled sword. The royal stairway was lined at every step with the royal guard in gold uniform, and at each of several landings there were stationed a giant halberdier holding a huge mediæval battle-axe. The Central American minister was saluted at each landing by the magnificent halberdier with a heavy whack of the battle-axe on the marble pavement. As Mr. Lowell passed the landings he received no attention, as he wore no insignia indicating his office. As Mr. Lowell passed from one landing to another and heard the echoes of the salutes to his colleagues preceding him,

his patriotic American blood began to boil, and at the last landing he addressed the halberdier in good Spanish: "Do you know who I am?" Of course the soldier had to respond, "I do not." "Well," said Mr. Lowell, "I am the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the greatest nation on the earth, and if you don't whack the next time I pass you, I will forget you at Christmas."

Recall

As a state may without offense decline to receive any particular person as the diplomatic representative of another state, it may demand the recall of a diplomatic agent who has made himself obnoxious. There have been numerous instances in which the United States has demanded the recall of foreign representatives at this capital, notably the cases of Genét, Yrugo, Jackson, Catacazy, and, more recently, those of Lord Sackville-West, the British Minister, and the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome.

In the course of the presidential campaign of 1888, Lord Sackville-West, the British Minister at Washington, received a letter purporting to come from a Mr. Murchison, a naturalized American citizen of British birth, resident in California. The letter asked information as to the friendliness of the existing administration towards Great Britain, and intimated that the vote of the writer depended upon the reply, which would be treated as entirely secret. Lord Sackville answered

that it was impossible to predict the course which Mr. Cleveland would take towards Great Britain if he were re-elected, but that it was his belief that the party in power desired to maintain friendly relations with England. The Murchison letter turned out to be a trick concocted for election purposes. It was published along with Lord Sackville's reply, and distributed as a campaign document. In the midst of the excitement occasioned by it, the British minister was reported to have said in an interview with a New York newspaper reporter, "Of course, I understand both the action of the Senate and the President's letter of retaliation are for political effect." Lord Sackville repudiated this reported interview. Upon this state of facts his recall was demanded; and when his Government failed to reply before it had time to investigate the matter, he was given his passport and dismissed.

Just before the beginning of the late war between the United States and Spain, a personal letter addressed by the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor de Lome, to a personal friend, M. Canalejas, came into the possession of the Department of State, in the course of which President McKinley was characterized as "weak, and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd, besides being a would-be politician who tries to leave a door open behind himself while keeping on good terms with the jingoes of his party." As Minister de Lome admitted the authorship of the letter the Secretary of State at once cabled to the United States minister at Madrid to inform the Spanish Government that the

usefulness of its minister here was at an end and that the President expected his immediate recall. The Spanish Government at once cabled to de Lome asking him to resign. It was in this case that Secretary Day, brushing conventionalities aside, made a personal visit to the Spanish legation and asked de Lome if the letter was authentic. The minister admitted having written the letter and frankly stated that he recognized the impossibility of his continuing to hold official relations with this government. He claimed, however, that the language used by him was permissible under the seal of private correspondence.

Two recent cases in which our own diplomatic representatives have been recalled were those of our Minister to Cuba and our Ambassador to Vienna. In the former case, the Cuban Government complained that our Minister had informed a newspaper correspondent of the substance of a note which had just been sent by him to that Government. While the Cuban Government did not ask that the Minister be recalled, our government thought best to replace him. The Minister was subsequently appointed to another post in our diplomatic service. In the other case, our Ambassador to Austria was dismissed because of the activity of himself and his wife at the Vatican in endeavoring to influence the promotion of Archbishop Ireland to the office of Cardinal.

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

Duties

The chief function of a diplomatic officer is to cultivate and maintain friendly relations between his own government and that of the country to which he is accredited and to adjust differences that may arise between them. When any event occurs which may occasion irritation between the two countries, it is his duty to seek by every proper means to prevent any misunderstanding. A clear explanation of an incident occurring in his own country or the interpretation of a public act of his government may avert serious consequences.

At the present day, public opinion influences the conduct of governments. Indeed, it has dictated and even reversed foreign policy, after it has been determined upon. Hence, if our representative can inform the minister of the foreign country what the public opinion of his own country is upon a given question, what are the influences which control or interfere with his government, and what can and what can not be done by it; he may be able to influence the conduct of the foreign government in a matter of the gravest concern to both countries.

A diplomatic officer is expected to transmit to his government early and accurate information concerning political events and the policy and views of the government to which he is accredited as well as public

opinion there, especially when likely to have a bearing on the affairs of his own country.

In the present day of telegraphic cables and newspaper enterprise, it is more essential that a diplomatic officer should keep his government informed of the views and intentions of the government to which he is accredited than to report what has transpired.

A very important duty at times imposed on diplomatic officers is that of negotiating treaties. When a diplomatic officer is entrusted with the negotiation of a treaty, a "full power" is given him by the Department. He receives also, generally, full instructions to guide him in the negotiations. In case of urgent need a compact may be made in the absence of specific instructions, but in such case the agreement should be put in the form of a protocol and it should be expressly stated that it is signed subject to the approval of the envoy's government.

In this commercial age, with the strong competition for supremacy in the export trade, and the various efforts being made by foreign governments to secure advantages over the American manufacturer and exporter, our diplomatic officers are required to keep a keen eye on all measures relating to commerce which may affect our interests, and to give our government prompt information thereof.

Protection

One of the gravest duties of a diplomatic officer is that of extending protection to the persons and property of his fellow countrymen who call upon him for assistance. Diplomatic officers should be accessible and prompt to interest themselves in the welfare of the humblest of their fellow countrymen.

In countries where large standing armies are maintained, a considerable part of the time of our diplomatic representatives is taken up in looking after the complaints of naturalized citizens on account of supposed interference with their rights. Very frequently natives of Germany and other European countries come to the United States just before they reach the age for military service, secure naturalization and then return to the land of their nativity to pass the balance of their lives, endeavoring to escape the obligations of military service there while evading the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in their adopted country. Where it clearly appears that naturalization is obtained merely for this purpose, this government refuses to extend its protection to them and they are subjected to the penalty prescribed by the laws of their native country.

Citizens of the United States charged with crime in foreign countries frequently appeal to our diplomatic representative, and it is his duty to observe the proceedings against them and see that they are not denied justice.

Complaints of all kinds are brought to diplomatic officers by American citizens, especially in countries where the laws are not regularly and impartially administered. The diplomatic officer should try to arrange such difficulties without making written complaints at the Foreign Office except when there are flagrant acts of injustice or where a principle is involved that a minister is unable to settle officially himself. It is best, too, not to report the matter to the Department until his unofficial application has been acted on.

Passports

Formerly a duty of frequent recurrence and one requiring the exercise of great care and good judgment by diplomatic officers, was the granting of passports. By Executive Regulation promulgated in April, 1907, it is provided that diplomatic officers can issue passports only in cases where the applicant has not sufficient time to apply to the Department of State and await its reply.

Where inconvenience or hardship would result to a person entitled to receive a passport unless the passport is granted at once, however, a diplomatic officer may issue an *emergency passport,* good for six months, to be used for a purpose stated in the passport. And applications for passports by persons who are abroad may be made to the Department of State through a diplomatic officer. Diplomatic officers are authorized to extend for a period of two years passports issued by

the Department of State, which are about to expire, presented to them for extension.

Before granting an application for a passport or for protection, the diplomatic officer is required to satisfy himself that the applicant is a citizen of the United States or one entitled to claim American protection, and this is often a matter of great difficulty. All consuls are required to keep at their offices registers of citizens residing in their districts and to make returns to the appropriate diplomatic officer of all registrations made. But American citizens are slow to avail themselves of the privilege of registration, and there is no way to compel them to do so. It is frequently necessary for the diplomatic officer to make some independent investigation in case of applications made to him for passports. (For a synopsis of our laws relating to citizenship, see p. 181. See also Van Dyne, "Citizenship of the United States," and "Van Dyne on Naturalization.")

Extradition

Diplomatic officers have important duties in relation to the extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice. The demand, or requisition, for extradition is usually presented by the diplomatic representative, who receives instructions to that end from the Department of State.

The agent appointed by the President to receive and bring back the fugitive to the United States, usually reports to the diplomatic representative upon arriving

in the foreign country, and looks to him for instructions as to how to proceed to secure the surrender of the fugitive. Ordinarily there is a judicial or administrative proceeding, and the evidence brought by the agent in support of the application must be presented to the appropriate magistrate or officer.

Diplomatic officers are frequently called upon to authenticate evidence to be used by the foreign government in support of requisitions for the extradition of criminals from the United States. Our law (Act of August, 1882) provides that such evidence shall be received and admitted on the hearing in the United States, "if properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle it to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country;" and that the certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in such country shall be proof that any deposition, warrant or other paper, or copies thereof, so offered, are authenticated in the manner required by law.

A form of certificate which has been tested and found to be legally sufficient, is printed on p. 283 of the Appendix.

Claims

The interposition of diplomatic officers is frequently sought by American citizens to aid in the collection of claims against foreign governments. As the claimant is required, ordinarily, to prepare and present his claim to the Department, conforming to certain prescribed

requirements, the diplomatic officer should refer him to the Department, furnishing him a copy of the "claims circular," which is usually supplied to our embassies and legations.

Marriages

Diplomatic officers are not authorized by the laws of the United States to celebrate marriages or to act as official witnesses of the ceremony. It is not unusual, however, for Americans to ask permission to have a marriage ceremony performed in the legation and in the presence of the diplomatic representative. And there is no reason why such a request should not be complied with, where the diplomatic representative finds upon inquiry that the parties may legally marry according to the laws of the country in which the legation is situated, and that the proper steps have been taken to enable the ceremony to be legally performed.

At the earliest opportunity, after arrival at his post the diplomatic officer should, by a thorough examination of the records and files of the legation and by conferring with the subordinates in the office, post himself as to the state of business of the legation and of matters pending between the two governments.

Communications from the Department of State to diplomatic officers are termed "Instructions" and communications from such officers to the Department are termed "Dispatches." Communications between the Secretary of State and foreign diplomatic representa-

tives in the United States, and between our representatives abroad and Ministers for Foreign Affairs are called "Notes." See pp. 6 and 7 supra, for examples.

All communications received at the legation are registered, indexed and filed. The originals of all instructions and other communications received are kept, and copies are made in books specially furnished for that purpose of all dispatches and other papers sent by the legation; and a careful record is kept of all official acts. The legations have regular office hours. There are numerous routine duties, which occupy considerable of the time of the minister. It is frequently necessary to write out memoranda of important conversations on public matters had with the Minister for Foreign Affairs or other persons.

In matters of minor importance pending between the two governments, the envoy calls personally upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs and confers with him, if necessary, making a memorandum of the conversation when he returns to the legation. Very frequently, needless delay and circumlocution can be avoided by a personal call upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

An acquaintance with the subordinate officers at the Foreign Office is often quite useful in facilitating the transaction of business. The late Lord Pauncefote, one of the most useful diplomatic representatives the British Government ever had at Washington, was accustomed to visit personally the subordinate officers or Bureau Chiefs at the Department of State and confer with them concerning matters pending before them in

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which his Government was interested. In this way he was able to secure the earliest attention to the affairs pertaining to his Legation.

For the convenience of diplomatic officers, the Secretary of State or Minister for Foreign Affairs usually has a day when those who have business to transact with him can have an opportunity to do so; and the diplomats are received in the order of their rank, or if of the same rank, the one who comes first has precedence. But ministers can call at the Department of State or at the Foreign Office at any time if their business is urgent. At the Department of State there is a "Diplomatic Day," and the Secretary denies himself to ordinary callers if any member of the Diplomatic Corps desires to see him.

Dispatches and Reports

It is the duty of a diplomatic officer to furnish accurate information concerning all matters relating to his mission of which his government should have knowledge. Among other things, he is expected to transmit timely reports and information relating to the government, finances, commerce, arts, science, agriculture, mining, tariff, taxation, population, laws and judicial statistics of the country where he resides.

Care should be taken not to devote undue space to accounts of social affairs in which the minister is the most prominent figure, lest he expose himself to ridicule; and he should not make the mistake of writing

voluminous dispatches, as they are likely to be allowed to lie unread in the files of the Department of State.

Ex-Secretary Foster, in "Practice and Diplomacy," in enumerating the duties of diplomatic officers says that an envoy can hardly be too diligent in keeping his own government informed of all business entrusted to him by it or that occurs in the country of his residence affecting that government, its policy or spirit, and the commercial, industrial and scientific development of the country. "But," he adds, "One occasionally oversteps the proper limits of desired information. A minister going to his post in South America, having never been out of his own country, sent back to the Department of State a detailed account of his journey, in which he described in such florid language the beauties of the scenery and the experiences of foreign travel, to him so novel, that when the dispatch appeared in the annual publication of the Department it exposed him to the ridicule and criticism of the press. One of the ministers to a European court was so fascinated by the attentions of royalty that he furnished the Secretary of State with a description of a state ball, of which the most conspicuous and important event was the honor conferred upon him and his country by his dancing with Her Majesty the Queen. Its publication furnished the topic of a spirited discussion in the lower house of Congress, in which the usefulness of the diplomatic service was treated with irony and contempt."

The minister should not send dispatches giving

lengthy accounts of events that can as well be learned from the daily newspapers. He should rather endeavor to communicate information that his government cannot obtain from the press, and to indicate the views and intentions of the foreign government and the causes and motives of its acts.

A diplomatic officer's dispatches should not be mere reports. He should make practical suggestions to assist his government in making a disposition of the matter.

In writing his dispatches, the minister should cultivate a terse and vigorous style. His sentences should be short and his ideas clearly expressed. Care should be taken to make no mis-statements of facts, and when opinions are expressed, the reasons upon which they are based should also be given. Doubtful news should be distinguished from facts.

The minister should be impartial and point out things which are adverse to the views of his own government as well as those which are favorable. He should not hesitate to report unwelcome intelligence to his government. No fact or circumstance of importance should be omitted. While it is always unpleasant to communicate unwelcome news it is much better than to keep his government ignorant of facts which it should know.

In writing to his government concerning his own standing at the foreign court he should state the facts fully and promptly and indicate the exact sentiment there towards his own country.

If a diplomatic officer commits an error in the conduct of his mission, he should at once frankly report the fact to his superior in Washington.

Diplomatic officers should under no circumstances participate in the political affairs of the country in which they reside. They are expressly prohibited from publicly expressing their opinions upon local questions. They are forbidden to make public addresses "unless upon exceptional festal occasions," and even on such occasions they are required to avoid any reference to pending political issues.

Unnecessary reflections upon the character or conduct of individuals or governments should be carefully avoided.

In his intercourse with the officials of the foreign government, the diplomatic officer should take advantage of every favorable opportunity which presents itself, to bring about the adjustment of any outstanding difference that threatens the peaceful relations of the two countries. He should make a careful study of all the existing relations between the two countries, and if there are any claims or other subjects of dispute, he should familiarize himself with them and be prepared to discuss them at any time. He should have memoranda on these subjects to which he can refer at any moment, should occasion require. It is impossible to tell when such matters may assume great import-

ance, and a diplomatic officer should be ready for emergencies.

The first qualification for success in diplomacy, as in other fields of endeavor, is to have a clear idea of the end to be attained. Having a just cause, and seeking the honor and best interests of his country, success can be best attained by the adoption by the diplomatic officer of the simple, truthful and direct methods of negotiation which have in the main distinguished American diplomacy. There is always something attractive in a frank, plain statement. Those things which are right are nearly always for the benefit of all parties concerned. The minister should appeal to the reason of his adversaries and point out the advantage to them of the measures advocated.

The principles which governed the late Secretary Hay in his conduct of our foreign relations were most felicitously expressed by him in an address delivered at Harvard University in 1902. He said: "Many have been in the habit of considering diplomacy an occult science as mysterious as alchemy and as dangerous to the morals as local politics. There is little of the occult or esoteric about the conduct of our diplomacy in modern times. The principles which have governed me are of limpid simplicity. We have sought in all things the interest and honor of our own country. We have never found that incompatible with a due regard for the interest and honor of other powers. We have treated our neighbors with frankness and courtesy. We have received frankness and courtesy in return.

We have set no traps; we have wasted no energy in evading the imaginary traps of others. There might be worse reputations for a country to acquire than that of always speaking the truth, always expecting it from others. In bargaining we have tried not to get the worst of the deal. However, the best bargains are those that satisfy both sides."

Social Duties

Social duties take up a large share of the time of a diplomatic officer. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the necessity of cultivating social intercourse. The social standing of a minister gives him an influence difficult to obtain otherwise.

To be most useful to his government, he should have a personal acquaintance with the persons of influence in the country where he resides. He should not only be on terms of friendly intimacy with the ministers of the government but should be acquainted with the other leading public men in and out of office, in order that he may learn their views and have opportunities to explain to them the views and policy of his own country.

It is well recognized that our ablest representatives have been most punctilious in observing their social duties. No diplomatic officer has ever served our country more satisfactorily than John Quincy Adams, and in spite of certain disagreeable peculiarities, it appears from his "Diary" that he went into society night

after night, played cards, danced, talked and mixed with the people about him, and made himself popular.

As in politics at home, so in diplomacy, a good "mixer," if an observant man, may, without asking, learn nearly everything that he should know.

In countries where there is freedom of the press, editors and reporters of leading newspapers make useful acquaintances.

A diplomatic officer should thoroughly acquaint himself with the traditional usages and custom, the etiquette of the court where he resides.

After the newly appointed diplomatic officer has presented his letter of credence, he should call upon the different ministers and other high officials of the government to which he is accredited. He should also call on the various members of the diplomatic corps at the place of his residence, as it is essential that he should cultivate the most friendly personal and social relations with all these functionaries. Andrew D. White bears testimony to the assistance he obtained more than once under trying circumstances from the advice of a trustworthy colleague in the diplomatic corps who had had a more lengthy acquaintance at court than he, and who knew the right man to approach and the right way to approach him on every conceivable subject.

It has been suggested that some means should be devised by the Department of State to promptly and regularly inform our diplomatic representatives in foreign

countries of the decisions and rulings of the Department and other matters of news and interest which may be of value to them in their work—perhaps something in the nature of a daily or weekly confidential bulletin containing extracts from late instructions, dispatches, treaties and other state papers.

An instruction to one of our envoys may decide a question which is sorely puzzling another, and the latter may never learn of the decision unless he reads it in the annual volume of the Foreign Relations published a year later. A dispatch from one of our diplomatic representatives showing how he has successfully dealt with a particular matter may suggest to another envoy in a different part of the world the best solution of a difficulty he has for some time been vainly endeavoring to overcome.

The "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" in a great measure performs this office for the Consular Service. A medium for the dissemination of information among our diplomatic representatives would add to the efficiency of the service. The British Government has such a medium.

A cipher code is provided diplomatic officers for use where secrecy is necessary in communicating with the Department.

While not a part of his official duty, a diplomatic officer is expected to show some attention to his fellow-countrymen who visit the country in which he resides.

They may wish to be presented at court or to obtain admission to places of interest. These calls upon a minister's time and energies are frequently so numerous that he is unable to comply with them.

At one time it is an American who desires to be married abroad, and when he finds that he cannot do so as readily as in the United States, he calls upon the diplomatic representative of his country, whom he expects to smooth away all the obstacles of foreign regulations and prohibitions.

At another time, it is a fellow-countryman who, perhaps while under the influence of liquor, has loudly denounced in a public place the ruler of the country, and has in consequence been arrested, and now desires the American representative to secure his freedom.

Then there are Americans who imagine they have inherited fabulous fortunes in the foreign country and want the minister to collect for them; also the class of fellow-citizens interested in genealogies, who believe they are descended from foreign nobility and wish our envoy to trace their lineage.

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, in his "Autobiography" relates this amusing incident:

"One morning the mail brought me a large packet filled with little squares of cheap cotton cloth. I was greatly puzzled to know their purpose, until, a few days later, there came a letter which, with changes of proper names, ran as follows:

"Podunk, ——— 1880.

Sir: We are going to have a fancy fair for the bene-

fit of the ——— church in this town, and we are getting ready some autograph bed quilts. I have sent you a package of small squares of cotton cloth, which please take to the Emperor William and his wife, also to Prince Bismarck and the other princes and leading persons of Germany, asking them to write their names on them and send them to me as soon as possible.

Yours Truly,

———

P. S. Tell them to be sure to write their names in the middle of the pieces, for fear that their autographs may get sewed in."

Judicial Duties

In China, Korea, Morocco, Turkey, Persia, and Siam, our Ministers and Consuls, by virtue of treaty stipulations, and the laws of the United States, have jurisdiction over controversies arising between American citizens and in cases of crime committed by such citizens in those countries. These cases usually originate in our consular courts. But the Minister has original jurisdiction in capital cases for murder or insurrection or offenses against the public peace amounting to a felony; and appeals are allowed from the Consular Court to the Minister when the consul sits with associates and any of them differ from him, or when the consul sits alone in a criminal case and the fine exceeds $100 or the term of imprisonment sixty days.

Until a few years ago our Minister to Persia was

also Consul General. One of the curious things which came under the writer's observation in the Department of State was the record of a case in which the incumbent of that office many years ago actually entertained an appeal from his judgment as Consul General to himself as Minister. It is needless to add that the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

In 1906 Congress passed a law creating a United States Court for China and providing for appeals thereto from final judgments of the Consular Courts in China and Korea. This law gives the newly created court exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whereof jurisdiction might be exercised by United States Consuls and Ministers, except the jurisdiction they possess in civil cases where the value of the property involved does not exceed $500, and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offence charged cannot exceed $100 fine or sixty days imprisonment or both. Appeals from final judgments of the United States Court for China are allowed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Protection to Interests of Foreign Government

A diplomatic officer is sometimes charged with the duty of acting as the representative of another government at the court to which he is accredited, and of extending protection to the citizens of such government in the country, when their government has no representa-

tive there. He can only act in this capacity, however, with the approval of his own government and the consent of the government to which he is accredited, and is not allowed to receive any compensation for the service. Conspicuous examples of this character were those of Minister Washburne, American representative at Paris, who acted for the German Government and its subjects in Paris during the Franco-German War; and the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Cambon, who acted as the representative of the Spanish Government during our war with Spain, and in that capacity signed with Secretary Day the protocol arranging for the termination of hostilities and the peace negotiations. And in 1902, Mr. Bowen, our minister to Venezuela, acted as the representative of the British, German and Italian Governments during the controversy between Venezuela and those governments growing out of the nonpayment of pecuniary claims by Venezuela.

While some incompetent and unfit persons have been appointed in our diplomatic service, the service as a whole has reflected great credit upon our country. Our first and greatest diplomat was Benjamin Franklin. The late Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, said of him:

"Franklin was a born diplomatist. His genius for negotiation was but one face of his many-sided character. It is impossible to read the accounts of his

transactions in Europe without realizing his patience, his method, his foresight, his knowledge of all kinds of human nature, his finesse, his righteous dissimulation, his impregnability to be over-reached by anybody, his capacity to get the better of everybody who attempted to outwit him, his firmness, his integrity, his proud humility.

"He formed a model upon which American diplomacy has ever since generally been shaped, plain dealing, plain speaking, simple dignity, adequate ceremonial, and unswerving fidelity to the interests of his country alone."

The name of John Adams is subscribed to seven of the first fourteen treaties to which the United States was a party.

Among others who have creditably represented the United States in foreign countries besides those who afterwards served as Secretaries of State (p. 40 supra) were Henry Wheaton, James Russell Lowell, Charles Francis Adams, George Bancroft, and Joseph H. Choate.

Because of the American method of dealing directly and openly and also because our diplomatic officers have as a rule been without training, our diplomacy has by some been rather contemptuously termed "shirt sleeve" diplomacy. But in spite of the defects in our system of appointments and promotions, and the lack of a permanent tenure of office, our diplomatic representatives have seldom failed to acquit themselves with credit in an emergency or to uphold the national honor,

and American diplomacy has contributed in no small degree to making the United States a world power to be reckoned with in any great international affair in the future.

Our Consular Service

CHAPTER III.

Our Consular Service

Consuls are business or commercial agents of the government as distinguished from diplomatic representatives, who are political agents.

They are stationed at the commercial centers of the world, to facilitate trade, watch over the national shipping and navigation, prevent fraud on the revenue of their country, and furnish information on matters of concern to the commercial interests of the nation. They are also charged with the important duty of protecting their fellow countrymen.

The system of consuls is believed to have had its origin in the selection by Italian merchants who had established themselves in the East, of some of their number to act as judges or arbitrators and settle commercial differences arising between them in the foreign country in which they were doing business. The institution was later introduced in the commercial towns of Southern Europe, where the officer, taking his title from that of the domestic Roman magistrate, came to be known as *judge-consul* or *consul-judge*. These officers were at first selected by mercantile associations, but the right of appointment soon passed to the govern-

ment of the country to which the merchants belonged. It is said that the first consul appointed by England was to Pisa, Italy, in 1175, the government acting at the request of a British commercial organization in Pisa, which was unable to agree in the selection of one of its own members. The advantages of this practice being demonstrated, it became the custom first for England and then for other governments to appoint consuls to act in foreign countries. With the extension of the jurisdiction of courts of law, these officers lost in a large degree their judicial functions, except in non-Christian countries, but their general powers and duties were greatly enlarged. It was an easy transition from the name of *consul judge* to that of *consul*. Consuls were not formally named in treaties, however, until those entered into between Great Britain and Turkey in the latter part of the 17th century.

In the United States the first law relating to consuls was the Act of April 14th, 1792 (1 Stat. 255). But the Constitution recognized consuls as existing officers, and the right of consular representation had been formally recognized eleven years before the government under the Constitution went into operation, by the 29th article of the Treaty of amity and commerce with France, which granted to each government the liberty of having consuls in the ports of the other. The first consul of the United States was William Palfrey, who was chosen by Congress in November, 1780, as our consul in France at a salary of $1,500 a year. Palfrey never reached France, however, the vessel on which

he sailed being lost at sea. Without any express provision being made for their appointment, sixteen other consular officers were appointed before the law of 1792 was enacted. They received no compensation but were allowed to engage in trade.

The Act of 1792, which was passed to carry into effect the consular treaty of 1788 with France, undertook to define to some extent the duties of consular officers.

It authorized them to receive the protests or declarations of American captains, crews, passengers and merchants; to take charge of and act as provisional conservators of the personal property of American citizens dying within their consular districts and leaving there no legal representatives; to take measures to save stranded American vessels and their cargoes; and to relieve and provide transportation to distressed American seamen. This law required consuls and vice-consuls to give bonds; and authorized them to receive fees for certain specified services.

The Act of Feb. 28, 1803 (2 Stat. 203), required masters of American vessels on their arrival at foreign ports to deposit their ships' papers with our consular officers, and to discharge and pay seamen before them.

The Act of Apr. 20, 1818, made it the duty of consular officers to administer oaths to owners of goods exported from their consular districts subject to *ad valorem* duty in the United States.

Law of 1856

With the exception of consuls in the Barbary States, no salaries were provided for consular officers. They were generally merchants or shipping agents, receiving fees for consular services performed. As merchant consuls, by reason of their office, enjoyed peculiar advantages over the other merchants, friction frequently developed, and the practice did not work well. There was a tendency for the consul to neglect his official duties to attend to his private business affairs, and as few of the fees for consular services were fixed by law or regulation, there was a constant temptation to charge large fees, and this was the occasion for bitter controversies.

Repeated efforts were made by the Department of State to secure legislation to remedy these defects in the consular service, but without success until 1856, when a law (Act of Aug. 16, 1856,—11 Stat. 52), was passed, defining more clearly the rights and duties of consuls, classifying the offices and substituting salaries for fees at the more important posts. This law prohibited consular officers receiving a salary of $1,500 or more a year from engaging in business.

The law also contemplated the establishment of a regular consular corps in which men should be trained for the consular service, and authorized the President to appoint after examination, twenty-five consular pupils at a salary not to exceed $1,000 a year, and to as-

sign them to such consulates, with such duties, as he might think proper. But Congress failed to make any appropriation for this purpose, and at its next session repealed the provision. Eight years later a law (Act of June 20, 1864,—13 Stat. 139), provided, however, for the appointment of thirteen consular clerks with like salary and duties, who were to be subject to removal only for cause stated in writing and submitted to Congress; and in 1874 (Act of June 11, 1874,—18 Stat. 70), it was provided that the annual salary of consular clerks remaining continuously in service for five years should be twelve hundred dollars. The designation of these consular clerks was changed to that of consular assistants and their number was increased to twenty by the Act of May 21, 1908. The original object of securing, by means of the consular corps, trained men for the higher posts failed because the consular clerks preferred a permanent post at a small salary to a larger salaried position with uncertain tenure.

The law of 1856 authorized the President to prescribe a tariff of fees to be charged for official services, and provided for a proper accounting by consular officers for the fees collected by them. It required consular officers to keep lists of all vessels arriving at or departing from their ports and of all seamen shipped or discharged before them; and authorized consuls to retain the ships' papers until all demands and wages and consular fees should be paid.

While the law of 1856 was a big step in advance

there still remained many deficiencies in our consular system. Under this law, while the consuls at the more important posts were paid salaries in lieu of fees, the large majority of consular officers continued to be compensated by fees, and fees were still allowed all consular officers for *unofficial* services performed by them.

The method of selecting consuls which had prevailed from the beginning, by which political influence outweighed considerations of the fitness of the applicant for the office, continued to be followed. In the course of time it developed that the salaries at many consulates were entirely inadequate, and consulates were maintained at some places where there existed no sufficient demand for them.

With the development of our commerce and the extension of our interests in foreign countries the necessity for the improvement of the consular service by a better method of appointment and permanent tenure of office, became more apparent. Attempts were made by the Executive from time to time to establish a system whereby the qualifications of applicants should be determined by examination at the Department of State. But such efforts were spasmodic and after short trials the examinations were discontinued.

Commercial organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, quick to appreciate the weakness of our consular service, for years carried on a campaign for consular reform. To further this object, bills were formulated and presented to Congress and representatives of these organizations appeared before the com-

mittees of Congress and urged their passage. But no definite result was attained and the law of 1856 continued for the most part to regulate our consular service until 1906.

Re-organization Law of 1906

In July, 1905, Elihu Root was appointed Secretary of State. One of the first matters to engage his attention was the improvement of the Consular Service. With characteristic energy and determination and an intimate familiarity with legislative methods, he pressed the matter before the committees of Congress, and within less than a year succeeded in having placed upon the statute books a law (Act of April 5, 1906) which embodies reforms the Department of State had for several decades vainly sought to bring about. The law also contains additional features of the greatest importance and usefulness.

This law reorganized the service, providing for fifty-seven consuls-general, divided into seven classes, with salaries of three thousand to twelve thousand dollars, and two hundred and fifty-three consuls, in nine classes, with salaries of two thousand to eight thousand dollars. The later Act of May 11, 1908, reduced the number of consuls to two hundred and forty-one.

The classification made in the Reorganization Act was based upon the importance of the office and the qualifications required of the incumbent; and in fixing the salaries the emoluments of each place, including

salary and fees, and the requirements as to cost of living, were taken into consideration.

The law abolished the unofficial fee system and provided that the sole compensation of all consular officers except consular-agents shall be the salary fixed by law. All fees, including those for notarial services, must be paid into the Treasury, and a proper accounting by consuls for fees collected by them is insured by the use of adhesive stamps which are provided by the Department of State, to be attached to documents.

The law prohibits consuls from engaging in business, practising as a lawyer, or being interested in the fees or compensation of a lawyer. It also prohibits the employment in consular offices of any person not an American citizen in a clerical position the annual salary of which is one thousand dollars or more.

This change is an important one, marking as it does, another step in the Americanization of the consular service. It is desirable that every officer or employee in the service, who, by reason of his position, has access to the secrets of trade movements, should be American in spirit and sympathy. If the same prohibition could be extended to Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, it would greatly increase the efficiency of the service. Thus far, however, no feasible method of accomplishing this reform seems to have been presented.

Formerly, the Department had no adequate means of ascertaining the condition of the various consular offices or seeing that consuls performed their duties properly. The Reorganization Act makes possible the ef-

fective supervision of the service by providing for the regular and systematic inspection of consulates by a corps of five inspectors or Consuls-General at large. The law requires that every consular office shall be inspected at least once every two years.

This measure, in the form in which it was presented to Congress, provided for the determination of the qualifications of applicants by means of examinations, and for the filling of vacancies in the two lowest grades from the list of eligibles, and in the higher grades by promotion from officers in the lower grades. But this provision was not allowed to remain in the bill. Not having succeeded in securing the desired legislation in this important particular, President Roosevelt, upon the advice of Secretary Root, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, and by the provisions of Section 1753 of the Revised Statutes, which authorizes the President to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the Civil Service and ascertain the fitness of candidates, issued an Executive order on June 27, 1906, which practically accomplishes the object sought by the provision contained in the bill referred to.

Under this order a board of examiners is created, consisting of the Third Assistant Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are open only to candidates between the ages of 21 and 50 years, citizens of the United States, of good character and habits, and physically and mentally quali-

fied for the proper performance of consular work, and who have been specially designated by the President for appointment to the consular service, subject to examination.

The subjects upon which candidates are examined include one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of extending and increasing the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, elements of international, commercial and maritime law; American history, government and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic; the history since 1850 of Europe, Latin-America, and the Orient, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. Candidates for appointment as consul in a country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, are required to take a supplementary examination in the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

As it is essential that the Department should know something more about a candidate than a written examination shows, there is also an oral examination which counts equally with the written examination. The object of the oral examination is to determine the candidate's business ability, general contemporary information, alertness and natural fitness for the service, including character, mental, moral and physical

qualifications, address and general education and command of English.

The vacancies in the eighth and ninth grades of consuls (the salaries of which are $2,000 and $2,500 per annum respectively), are to be filled by the appointment of candidates who satisfactorily pass the examination, or by the promotion of consular assistants, vice consuls, deputy consuls, consular agents or student interpreters who shall have been appointed upon examination.

Vacancies in the office of consul-general and in the office of consul above class eight are to be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the consular service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service, or by the promotion of persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of two thousand dollars and upwards, based upon ability and efficiency.

The order provides that the political affiliations of the candidate shall not be considered either in the designation for examination or certification or appointment, and that in designations and appointments as between candidates of equal merit, appointments shall be made so as to secure proportional representation of all the States and Territories. An efficiency record has been established, made up from all sources of information available to the Department, and the order provides that no promotions shall be made except for efficiency as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness and diligence displayed by him

in the performance of his official duties, his conduct and his fitness for the consular service.

While the examinations are not competitive, their nature and scope are a sufficient guarantee that no person lacking necessary qualifications will receive an appointment, and a designation for examination is equivalent to an appointment within a reasonable time, subject to passing the examination satisfactorily.

(See Appendix, p. 221, for the text of the Executive Order of June 27, 1906, and the Regulations governing examinations, together with sample examination papers.)

Our Consular Service at present consist of the following:

Five (5) Consuls-General at Large.
Fifty-seven (57) Consuls-General.
Eighteen (18) Vice Consuls-General.
Twenty-five (25) Deputy Consuls-General.
Forty-two (42) Vice and Deputy Consuls-General.
Two hundred and forty-one (241) Consuls.
Seventy (70) Vice Consuls.
Twenty (20) Deputy-Consuls.
One hundred and fifty-three (153) Vice and Deputy Consuls.
Three hundred and seven (307) Consular Agents.
Seventeen (17) Consular Assistants.
Eight (8) Marshals.
Twenty-four (24) Interpreters.
Thirteen (13) Student Interpreters.

Besides this force of one thousand (1000), provision is made by the annual appropriation acts for the employment of clerks at various consulates.

Consular representation is maintained by this government at six hundred and five (605) different places, in forty-seven (47) different countries.

The total appropriation for salaries and clerk-hire in the Consular Service for the current year is $1,166,490.

Consuls-General at Large

Consuls-General at Large are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from members of the consular force possessing the requisite qualifications of experience and ability. They are charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the duty of inspecting consulates and reporting thereon.

Whenever the President has reason to believe that the business of a consulate is not being properly conducted, he may authorize a consul-general at large to suspend the consul or consul-general and administer the office for not to exceed ninety days, and the consul-general at large may suspend any vice or deputy consular officer or clerk in said office during the period mentioned.

Consuls-General

Consuls-General are the highest grade of consular

officers. They are generally located at the larger commercial cities. While they have, theoretically, supervision of the consulates subordinate to them, so far as this can be exercised by correspondence, they are, in practice, merely consuls with a title. In Oriental countries and in some other countries where there is a court in the city where the consular officer is stationed there is some reason why he should bear the title of consul-general, the highest consular rank. Consuls-General and Consuls are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Vice Consular Officers

Vice-consuls-general and vice-consuls are officers appointed by the Secretary of State, usually upon the nomination of the consul-general or consul, who take the place and exercise the powers of the principal consular officer when he is absent or relieved from duty. A vice-consular officer has no functions or powers when the principal officer is present at his post. Vice-consuls are required to give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of State, in a sum not less than $2,000.

Vice-Consuls receive no salary except in the absence of the principal officer, when their compensation is usually regulated by agreement with the principal officer. In the absence of any other agreement the vice-consular officer receives one-half of the principal officer's salary. For any absence of the principal officer beyond sixty

days in any one year and the time necessary to make the journey to and from the United States, the vice-consular officer receives the entire salary of the office. It is customary to employ the vice-consular officer regularly as a clerk in the consular office, in which event he is compensated as clerk from the allowance for clerk-hire.

Deputy Consular Officers

Deputy Consuls-General and Deputy Consuls are officers, also appointed by the Secretary of State generally upon the nomination of the Consul General or Consul, subordinate to the principal officer, who exercise consular functions, usually of a routine character, under the supervision of the principal officer. No provision is made for the compensation of deputy consular officers except from the allowance made by law for the principal officer. They are usually employed as clerks, however, and compensated from the clerk-hire allowance.

The position of vice and deputy are generally combined and held by one person to avoid the multiplication of offices at one post.

Consular Agents

A consular-agent is an officer subordinate to a consul-general or consul, who exercises powers similar to but not as extensive as those of the principal officer, at a port or place different from that at which the principal officer is located. Consular agents act under the

directions of the principal officer and their compensation is limited to one-half of the fees collected by them, in no case to exceed $1,000 a year, however. They are appointed, as vice and deputy consular officers are, by the Secretary of State, upon the nomination of the principal consular officer. No bond from consular agents is required by law, but consular officers having agents under their supervision may take from them such bonds as they deem proper for their protection.

Student Interpreters

Provision is also made by law for ten student interpreters at the legation in China and six at the embassy in Japan, who shall be citizens of the United States, and whose duty it shall be to study the Chinese and Japanese languages respectively, with a view to supplying interpreters to the legation, embassy, and consulates in those countries.

The law provides that these student interpreters shall be chosen in such manner as will make the selections non-partisan, and that upon receiving appointment each shall sign an agreement to continue in the service as interpreter as long as his services may be required within a period of five years.

Clerks

Clerks are employed at the various consular offices, to perform routine office work. They are generally appointed by the Department of State, upon the nomi-

nation of the consul-general or consul, and receive salaries varying from $300 to $1,500 a year. None but American citizens are eligible for appointment to positions the compensation of which is $1,000 a year or more.

Provision is made for interpreters at certain consulates in Oriental countries.

Bond and Oath of Office

Before a newly appointed consul enters upon his duties, he is required to take the oath of office prescribed by law, and give a bond, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State, in a sum fixed by regulation in each case. The practice is almost universal to furnish bonding companies as sureties.

Instruction Period

The consul is allowed thirty days after appointment with salary, called an "instruction period," in which to acquire some familiarity with his duties by personal conference with officials of the Department of State, and to close up his private affairs. Formerly, the giving of instructions was a mere formality, but under Secretary Root's administration of the Department of State, a system was established by which this period became a period of actual instruction. A room has been fitted up at the Department wherein a complete set of records and other books, forms, etc., used at consulates

is installed, and an instructor who has had practical consular experience explains to the newly appointed consuls their duties in connection with the verification of invoices, issuance of bills of health, rendering accounts, etc. Talks are also given to them by other government officials on matters appertaining to consular work, such as the promotion of our export trade, immigration, citizenship, etc.

The new consul should read the correspondence between the Department and his predecessor in order to inform himself of the state of the business of the consulate and get in touch with pending matters.

He should also spend some time at the custom house of the port from which he sails for his post, making a study from the standpoint of the customs officers, of invoices, undervaluations, etc.

Transit Period

The consular officer is allowed a certain number of days fixed by regulation according to distance, called a "transit period," for reaching his post. In addition to his salary during this time, he is allowed the sum of five cents per mile for transportation in going to his post. A similar allowance is made consuls in returning from their posts.

Exequatur

The exequatur, the formal permission which is granted by the foreign government to the consular officer to

act, is usually obtained by the American diplomatic representative in the country in which the post is located, the commission of the new appointee being transmitted by the Department to the diplomatic officer for that purpose. If the exequatur has not been received, the consular officer upon reaching his post, addresses a communication to the local authorities requesting permission to act pending the arrival of his exequatur. Upon receiving such permission he may at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. While a country has an undoubted right to withhold an exequatur in any case, it is seldom exercised.

His first duty is to take possession of the consular seals and public property of the office, and sign jointly with his predecessor or other person having charge, an inventory thereof, one copy of which is kept at the consulate and the other sent to the Department. A certificate, also executed jointly by the consul and his predecessor, or person in charge, showing the date of actual entry on his duties, is to be transmitted to the Auditor.

The consul should notify the Department of State and the consul-general to whom he may be subordinate, or the diplomatic representative, if there be one, that he has entered upon his duties. He should also inform the principal consular officers of the United States in the country, and send his official card or call upon the consular officers of other countries in the place, in accordance with the custom. It is desirable for the consul

to make official calls upon the chief authorities of the town and province, especially those with whom he is likely to be brought in contact, such as governor, mayor, captain of the port, postmaster, head of the chamber of commerce, etc.

Consuls are made an allowance for office-rent of a sum not exceeding 30% of the salary provided by law.

For clerk-hire they may expend such sum as may be allowed in the discretion of the Department, and for contingent expenses such as furniture, postage, telegrams, messenger service and newspapers, such sum as the President may think necessary.

Principal consular officers are allowed leaves of absence from their posts with salary for a period of sixty days each year, in addition to the period of transit to and from the United States when the consular officer visits this country.

Where a consular officer is so unfortunate as to die abroad or in transit, while in the discharge of his official duties, the government defrays the expenses of transporting his remains to his former home in this country and the ordinary and necessary expenses of interment.

Privileges and Immunities

In the absence of express provision of treaty or local

law, or long established usage, consuls in civilized countries at the present day have no diplomatic character and enjoy no exemptions or immunities except such as are necessarily incident to the consular office.

Consuls are under the special protection of the law of nations, however, and when an exequatur is granted without express restrictions it is deemed to confer all rights and privileges necessary to the performance of the duties of the consular office.

Among the general privileges and rights appertaining to the office of consul are the following: The right to place the arms of his government over his doors; inviolability and exemption from seizure or examination of archives and of official property; exemption from service on juries and in the militia.

Under the rules of international law, consular officers are subject to the payment of taxes or duties on their property in the country of their residence. They are subject, generally, to the civil and criminal jurisdiction; but it is asserted by some authorities that as consular functions require that the consul should be independent of the ordinary criminal justice of the place where he resides, he should not be molested or imprisoned unless he violates the law of nations by some enormous misdemeanor.

In non-Christian countries consuls still enjoy to a large extent rights of extraterritoriality and the immunities of diplomatic officers, such as exemption from the civil and criminal jurisdiction, and from taxation of personal property, etc.

To determine his treaty rights and privileges the consul should consult the particular treaty involved.

Qualifications and Duties

The duties which consuls are called upon to perform are so numerous, of so varied a character and so important, that they demand a high order of intelligence and ability and a wide range of knowledge. Mr. Gladstone, who was well qualified to speak on the subject, said: "There is no branch of the civil service that calls for such a mass of practical knowledge and general information." Another writer has said: "Consuls stand in so many relations to our government and people that it is doubtful if any other position in our modern civilization calls into service a greater versatility—a wider experience of intellectual capacity."

To be successful, a consul should be a man who has had some practical experience in business. He should have the commercial instinct, a good mind for details and an eagerness for information pertaining to his calling.

The duties of consular officers are elaborately set forth in a formidable volume of nearly 900 pages entitled "United States Consular Regulations," promulgated by the President. Their more important functions are described below.

Certification of Invoices

One of the duties of consuls of most frequent re-

currence is that of certifying to the correctness of declarations required by law to accompany invoices of merchandise exported to the United States.

Our laws require that no imported goods exceeding $100 in value shall be admitted to entry without the production of a duly certified invoice, containing a description of the merchandise and stating its actual market value in the country of production or exportation. This invoice must be signed by the purchaser, owner or manufacturer, who is required to endorse thereon a declaration as to the truth of the statements contained therein.

The United States was the first government of importance to utilize its consular service in the enforcement of its tariff laws. The Act of April 20, 1818, required the owners of goods exported to the United States subject to *ad valorem* duty to make oath before consular officers to the correctness of the invoices thereof. By the Act of July 14, 1862, this function was extended so as to cover invoices of all imported goods whether subject to *ad valorem* or specific duty. While the present law does not require the declaration of the shipper to be under oath the duties of consuls in the premises are of no less importance than formerly. The consul is not only required to receive the declaration of the shipper, but it is his duty to acquire a special knowledge of the trade in his district and of the actual value of the goods shipped, so that he can judge of the truth of the statements made in the declaration and detect any attempt at undervaluation.

The enforcement of our tariff depends to a large extent upon the fidelity and energy of our consular officers. In the performance of this duty, an intelligent, conscientious, and vigilant officer may save the government many thousands of dollars in duties. The Consul General at St. Gall, Switzerland, James T. Dubois, in 1898, discovered a system of undervaluation of laces and embroideries shipped from his district to the United States by which our revenue was being defrauded of an enormous amount every year. He made a careful study of the cost of manufacture of these goods and by co-operation with the Treasury Department at Washington, effected a reform whereby in a single year the saving to our revenue amounted to over $1,000,000,—nearly enough to pay the total annual expense of the consular service.

Invoice forms, showing the endorsement of the declaration of the shipper and the certification of the consul are included in the appendix at pp. 275–277.

Landing Certificates

Consuls are frequently called upon to verify landing certificates. Where merchandise is exported from the United States to a foreign country under bond, on which duty or allowance is payable, the bond may be discharged upon production within a specified period of a landing certificate, which is a declaration by the consignee (which is confirmed by oath of the master and mate of the vessel on which the goods are shipped)

that the merchandise has been landed at the foreign port.

Where the affidavits of the master and mate are not obtainable, the declaration by the consignee may be confirmed by a certificate from the custom house at the foreign port, showing landing and entry. In either case, the certificate of the consular officer there, declaring that the facts set forth in the consignee's certificate are, to the best of his knowledge, true and correct, is required.

(For Form of Landing Certificate, see appendix p. 280.)

Returned American Merchandise

Another service which consuls are often required to perform is the granting of certificates of goods produced or manufactured in the United States, and returned after having been exported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition, such as barrels, boxes, bags, etc., of American manufacture exported filled with American products or exported empty, and returned as barrels and boxes, etc. These are entitled to entry in the United States free of duty upon the production of a declaration, made before the consul, of the fact that the merchandise was imported from the United States and that it has not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means.

Automobiles taken by their owners from the United States to a foreign country and there used in traveling,

are frequently returned to the United States upon certificates of this kind.

Bills of Health

Consular officers have very important duties in connection with the preservation of the public health.

They are required to make weekly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are stationed, and in the event of the outbreak of cholera, yellow fever or other contagious disease in epidemic form, it is their duty to immediately advise the Department of State by telegram or cable.

Consuls are required to post in their offices a copy of the quarantine law and regulations. Every vessel clearing from a foreign port at which there is a consular officer for any place in the United States, is required, under penalty of $5,000, to obtain a bill of health from the consular officer, setting forth the sanitary condition, and history of the vessel, and that it has complied with the rules and regulations prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of vessel, cargo, passengers and crew.

It is the duty of the consul, before granting such bill of health, to satisfy himself that the matters and facts stated therein are true. Whenever it is deemed necessary, the President is authorized to detail a medical officer to serve at a consulate for the purpose of furnishing information, making the inspection and giving the bill of health.

Duties in Relation to Seamen

At seaports, a large share of the duties of consuls concerns vessels and seamen. Every master of an American vessel is required, under penalty of $500, upon arrival at a foreign port to deposit the ship's papers (that is the register, crew list and shipping articles) with the American consular officer.

Whenever a seaman is engaged by the master of an American vessel at a foreign port, the law requires that the shipping agreement shall be signed by the master, and by the seaman in presence of the consular officer. It is the duty of the consular officer to see that the seaman understands the contract, and to endorse his sanction upon the agreement.

An American seaman cannot be lawfully discharged in a foreign port, even with his own consent, without the intervention of the consular officer; and upon the discharge of a seaman it is the duty of the consular officer to require the payment to the seaman of the arrears of wages and extra wages due. The law authorizes consuls to retain the ship's papers until all demands and wages and all consular fees are paid.

Consuls are also empowered to relieve and provide transportation for destitute American seamen. In many ways, our government treats seamen as wards and as in a peculiar degree entitled to care and protection. It is the duty of consuls to keep lists of all vessels arriving at or departing from their ports, and of all seamen

shipped and discharged. They are also authorized to receive the protests or declarations of American masters and seamen.

It is the duty of consular officers to reclaim deserting seamen and to employ the local authority for this purpose whenever that can be done.

It is their duty to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on American vessels on the high seas, and to send mutineers to the United States for trial.

In some cases, jurisdiction is given our consuls by treaty in questions of wages, shipment and discharge of seamen, and over all transactions occurring on board American vessels lying in a foreign port, whether in the nature of contract, tort, or crime, so far as concern only the vessels and their cargoes and the persons belonging aboard. But matters concerning the public peace of the country, or the rights of persons not belonging to the ship, are subject to the local jurisdiction. It is necessary to consult in every case, the particular treaty involved. In the absence of treaty provision, the consul has jurisdiction in differences between masters and crews or American citizens, only so far as it may be permitted through the exercise of comity or reciprocity or long established usage.

Where American vessels are stranded in their districts, consular officers are required to report the fact to the Department of State and to take proper measures, so far as the laws of the country permit, to save such vessels and their cargoes and to store and secure the property saved. The consular officer cannot take pos-

session of such property, however, when the master, owner or consignee is present.

Consuls are expected also to look after deserters or stragglers from our naval vessels, having them arrested, if necessary, and returned to the vessels to which they belong, or to any other naval vessel in nearby waters; or arranging for them to work their passage on merchant vessels to the United States, or for steerage or second class passage to a United States port. Expenses incurred for this purpose will be re-imbursed by the Navy Department.

Duties Concerning Immigration

Important duties are imposed upon consuls in regard to immigration.

The immigration laws of the United States provide that certain classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, and it is the duty of consular officers to aid in the enforcement of these laws by endeavoring to prevent the emigration of such persons from their consular districts and by giving timely notice to the Department of State at Washington of the departure of persons belonging to the excluded classes.

The excluded classes are Chinese laborers; idiots and insane and feeble minded persons; paupers, professional beggars, persons likely to become a public charge, persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of or who admit having committed a felony, polygamists,

anarchists, prostitutes, contract laborers, persons whose passage is paid for with the money of another, etc.

Chinese Exclusion

Under the Chinese exclusion laws every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled to come to the United States, in order to secure admission, must obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese government or other foreign government of which he is a subject, to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which shall show the permission and that he is entitled to come to the United States. The law requires that the certificate and identity of the person named therein shall, before he goes on board a vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséd by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country, or of the consular representative at the port of departure, and it is the duty of such representative before endorsing the certificate, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he finds that any of the statements are untrue, it is his duty to refuse to indorse the same.

Citizenship

Questions relating to citizenship are important and arise very frequently in the work of consular officers. A synopsis of the laws of the United States relating to citizenship is given on pp. 181 *et seq.*

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE

Protection of American Citizens

It is the duty of consular officers to endeavor to maintain and promote the rightful interests of American citizens and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or to which they are entitled under the law of nations. If representations are made to the local authorities and fail to secure the proper redress, the consul should report the case to the diplomatic representative of the country and to the Department.

Registration of American Citizens

Principal consular officers are required to keep at their offices a Register of American citizens residing in their districts, and to make it known that such a Register is kept and invite all resident Americans to cause their names to be entered therein. The same principles govern applications for registry which govern applications for passports.

Consuls are authorized to issue certificates of registration for use with the authorities of the place where the person registered is residing. Returns of registration made and of certificates issued, must be made to the Embassy or Legation in the country in which the consulate is situated and to the Secretary of State.

The Act of March 2, 1907, provides that children born abroad to an American father, in order to receive the protection of the United States, must register in

an American Consulate when eighteen years of age and at the same time declare their intention to become residents and remain citizens; and upon reaching majority they are further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The same law, which expressly declares that an American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband, also provides that at the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States.

Report of Naturalization of American Citizens Abroad

Whenever a diplomatic or consular officer learns that an American citizen has secured naturalization or has taken an oath of allegiance in a foreign state, he should certify to the fact under his seal and transmit the certification to the Department of State.

Reports of Fraudulent Naturalization

Under the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906, when an alien who has secured naturalization in the United States proceeds abroad and takes up his permanent residence in any foreign country within five years after the date of his naturalization, it shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence that he did not intend in

good faith to become a citizen of the United States when he applied for naturalization, and in the absence of countervailing evidence it is sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancelation of his certificate as fraudulent.

Diplomatic and consular officers are required to furnish the Department of State, to be transmitted to the Department of Justice, the names of those within their jurisdictions, respectively, who are subject to the provisions of the requirement referred to, and such statements under their official seals, are admissible in evidence in all courts to cancel certificates of naturalization.

The officer is required to state: First, that the person is a permanent resident in a foreign country; and, second, that the permanent residence was taken up within five years after naturalization was conferred; and to certify to the facts and to the means of his knowledge.

Passports

Under the existing regulations, passports must be obtained from the Department of State if the applicant has time to apply there. But certain consular officers are authorized to issue emergency passports in cases where inconvenience or hardship would result to a person entitled to receive a passport unless he received it at once. Such passports are good for a period not to exceed six months and are to be used only for a purpose to be stated in the passport. Consuls at the

following places are authorized to issue emergency passports:—Adis Ababa, Barbados, Calcutta, Colombo, Curacao, Kingston (Jamaica), Nassau, St. Michael's, Seoul, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tahiti and Tamatave.

A consul in a country where there is a diplomatic representative of the United States may issue passports during the temporary absence of the diplomatic representative.

All consular officers may receive applications for the issuance of passports. Each such application must be forwarded by the consular officer to the Department with the evidence of the right to secure the passport.

Principal consular officers are also authorized to extend for a period of two years passports issued by the Department which are about to expire, presented to them for extension. The consul is required to give immediate notice to the Department of such extension.

For Rules governing the issuance of Passports, see p. 181.

Extradition

It is sometimes the duty of consular officers to make formal requisitions for the extradition of fugitives from the United States. The matter is regulated by treaties which usually provide that requisitions shall be made by the diplomatic representative of the demanding government, or in the absence of such representative by the "superior consular officer."

Occasionally, consuls are requested by the police authorities of cities in the United States to secure the

apprehension of fugitive criminals, but as extradition is a national matter and, so far as the United States is concerned, governed entirely by treaty, a request for arrest or surrender can properly be made only through the diplomatic channel; and in the absence of instructions from the Department of State a consular officer is not authorized to intervene in extradition matters, nor ask for the arrest and detention of a fugitive.

Our law (Act of Aug. 3, 1882) provides that documentary evidence offered by foreign governments in support of requisitions for the extradition of criminals from the United States, if properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle it to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country, shall be received and admitted as evidence on the hearing in the United States for all the purposes of such hearing, and that the certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in such country shall be proof that any deposition, warrant or other paper, or copies thereof, so offered are authenticated in the manner required by the law.

A form of consular certificate which has been tested and found to be legally sufficient, is printed in the appendix, at p. 283.

Marriages

While consular officers are prohibited from solemnizing marriages in any case, they may, when requested, act as official witnesses of the ceremony of marriage where one of the contracting parties is a citizen of the

United States. Where a marriage is celebrated in the presence of a consular officer, he is required to give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage under the official seal of the consulate, and to send one to the Department of State.

Estates of American Citizens Dying Abroad

When an American citizen dies in a foreign country leaving personal property and no legal representative there, it is the duty of the consular officer, where the laws of the country permit, to take possession and act as provisional administrator of the property; to inventory the property with the assistance of two merchants; to collect the debts due the deceased there and pay the debts due from the estate; to sell at auction the perishable assets, and such further part as may be necessary for the payment of debts, and after one year the residue; and to transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States, to be held in trust for the legal claimant; provided, that if at any time before such transmission, the legal representative of the deceased shall demand the property it shall be delivered up upon payment of the consular fees.

When an American citizen dying abroad leaves a will giving special directions for the custody and management by the consular officer of the personal property of which he dies possessed in the foreign country, the consular officer shall, so far as the laws of the country permit, strictly observe such directions.

Where the decedent leaves a will intended to operate in the United States it is the duty of the consular officer in the absence of adult heirs in the foreign country, to see to the safe keeping of the will and its transmission to the parties in interest.

By treaty with several countries it is made the duty of the local authorities to advise the consular officer of the death of a citizen of the United States, in order that the necessary information may immediately be given to the parties interested. In some countries the consular officer may appear in person or by delegate in all proceedings in behalf of the absent or minor heirs or creditors, and in others he may intervene in the possession, administration and judicial liquidation of the estate, conformably to the laws of the country. In some countries he may nominate a curator to take charge of the property for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors. The particular treaty provision should be consulted in each case.

Consular officers are forbidden to accept an appointment from any foreign state as administrator, guardian, or in any other fiduciary capacity, for the settlement or conservation of the estates of deceased persons, etc., without having been previously authorized by the Secretary of State so to do.

The law also provides that a consular officer, who accepts any appointment to any such office of trust without executing a bond, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned for the true and

faithful performance of his duties according to law, and for the true and faithful accounting for and paying over to the persons thereto entitled of all moneys, and other property coming into his hands or the hands of any other person to his use, as such administrator, guardian, or in other fiduciary capacity, or shall willfully fail to account for, pay over, and deliver any money or property so received to any person lawfully entitled thereto, after having been requested by the latter, his representative or agent so to do, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

Notarial Services

Consular officers are frequently called upon to administer oaths and to perform other notarial services. These services cover even a wider range than those performed by notaries in the United States, among them being the following: administering oaths and certificates thereto, acknowledgments of deeds, powers of attorney, etc., certifying to official character of foreign notary or other official, taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, etc.

Until the passage of the Act of April 5, 1906, the performance of such services by consular officers was optional, and when performed, the officer was entitled to retain the fees prescribed therefor. But that law requires consular officers whenever applications are made to them therefor within the limits of their districts, to administer to or take from any person, any

oath, affirmation, affidavit or deposition, and to perform any other notarial act which any notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States. And they are required to charge for every such notarial act performed the appropriate fee prescribed by the President, which is made official and must be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Consuls are sometimes appointed by courts in the United States as commissioners to take testimony for the use of those courts. The witnesses appear before the consul, who administers the oath to them, propounds the questions and records their answers. The consul in such cases acts both in his official capacity and as an officer of the court issuing the commission. His charges for such services are official, as prescribed in the tariff, and must be accounted for like all other notarial fees.

Performance of Legal Services by Consuls

It was formerly the practice of some consular officers to draw legal documents, such as deeds, wills, powers of attorney, etc., to examine titles and perform other similar services in foreign countries, and to charge personal fees therefor. The law of April, 1906, reorganizing the consular service, however, prohibits consular officers who receive salaries of more than $1,000 from engaging in business in the foreign coun-

try, practising as a lawyer for compensation, or being interested in the fees or compensation of any lawyer.

Consular officers are, therefore, required to decline to perform legal services except in cases where absolutely necessary by reason of the absence of any other lawyer available, or where delay would work hardship upon an American citizen; and in such cases they are instructed to inform the interested persons that the services are performed at their risk and that the government assumes no responsibility therefor. And no fee whatsoever is to be charged for such services.

Consular Courts

In addition to the numerous other duties imposed upon them, consuls in certain Oriental countries in which the United States has extraterritorial privileges, are clothed with judicial powers and preside over Consular Courts.

By virtue of treaty stipulations and the laws of the United States, our Ministers and Consuls in Borneo, China, Korea, Morocco, Persia, Siam, Tripoli and Turkey, exercise jurisdiction over citizens of the United States in both criminal and civil matters. In criminal matters the authority extends to the trial and punishment of offenses committed by citizens of the United States in the foreign country; in civil matters, to all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, so far as the treaties provide.

And our consular officers in countries not inhabited

by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, are given power by our law to hear and determine civil cases where the debt or damages do not exceed $1,000 exclusive of costs, and to try and punish offenders where the fine does not exceed $100 or the imprisonment sixty days.

Candidates for appointment as consuls in these countries are required to pass a supplementary examination in the principles of the Common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

In time of war it is the duty of consuls to report movements of war vessels and armies, and, so far as the laws of the foreign country, the rules of international law and existing treaty stipulations permit, to protect our commercial and naval interests.

Extension of Trade

But by far the most important function of our consuls at the present time is the promotion of our foreign trade. This branch of the work has been so greatly developed that our consular service to-day constitutes a vast reporting system covering the entire world, with a central bureau of information at Washington. The consuls are the newsgatherers and reporters, ever on the lookout for information of interest to the American business public. The editors and publishers are the Departments of State and Commerce and Labor. There is an annual, a monthly, and a daily official organ,—

the "Commercial Relations," "Monthly Consular Reports," and the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports;" and all who are interested in the extension of American commerce are or may become subscribers.

Following the example of France and England, the United States at an early period in our history encouraged our consuls to report on matters of commercial interest. The primary object of these reports was the protection of our customs, however. Our people were, up to a very recent date, so engrossed in the development of our natural resources and in supplying the demands of our own domestic markets, that little thought was given to the possibilities of foreign commerce. It was only when local conditions made it impossible to dispose of our manufactures at home that manufacturers began to look to foreign markets for an outlet for their surplus products.

There was no systematic attempt to make the reports of our consuls available to increase our export trade until 1856, when provision was made by law for the annual publication of commercial reports. This has been continued ever since, the present name of the publication being "Commercial Relations of the United States." This embodies the annual reports which consuls are required to make on the industries and commerce of their respective districts together with a "Review of the World's Commerce," detailing the commercial and industrial activities of the world during the year.

In 1880, Secretary Evarts inaugurated the publica-

tion of a monthly periodical, under the title of "Monthly Consular Reports," which embraces reports of our consuls on subjects calculated to advance the commercial and industrial interests of the United States. This is still published.

From time to time another publication, known as "Special Consular Reports," has been issued, covering reports from consuls on special conditions in foreign countries.

In 1898 Secretary Sherman, at the suggestion of Mr. Frederic Emory, the capable Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, inaugurated the daily publication of reports from consuls on matters of immediate interest, under the title of "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports." Copies of this publication were furnished to the press, boards of trade and other commercial organizations, with a view to the widest dissemination of the information secured, with the least possible delay. This was an innovation in the system of publishing consular reports which placed the United States in advance of all other countries. It has proved of the greatest practical value to our commerce and has received almost universal commendation.

When the Department of Commerce and Labor was established, (Act of Feb. 15, 1903), the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, which had charge of the compilation and publication of Consular Reports, was consolidated with the Bureau of Statistics and transferred to the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The law makes

it the duty of the Bureau of Manufactures, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to promote and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States and markets therefor at home and abroad, by gathering, compiling, publishing and supplying all available information concerning such industries and markets. The law requires consular officers, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile from time to time, and transmit through the Secretary of State to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, reports of useful and material information and statistics.

A bureau known as the Bureau of Trade Relations was created in the Department of State, the function of which is to formulate for the instruction of consular officers the requests of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and to revise and transmit to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the reports of consuls pertaining to the work of that Department.

All of the publications of Consular Reports, daily, monthly and annual, are now issued by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The title of the daily publication is "Daily Consular and Trade Reports." It has a free circulation of about 10,000 copies. The original plan has been developed and various new and useful features have been added. Copies of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports are sent regularly to all consuls. As only matter deemed of substantial value to American manufacturers and ex-

porters is admitted to its columns, it serves as a model and guide to consuls in preparing reports. It also keeps them fully informed of what transpires in the commercial world and gives them the benefit of original methods and improvements in consular work adopted by any of their colleagues to develop our foreign commerce.

General instructions as to the selection of subjects and material for trade reports are formulated by the Department from time to time. Special emphasis is placed upon the following:

(1.) The best means for the enlargement of American trade with foreign countries, especially of American products and manufactures. (2.) The application of new processes of an industrial character which may either open up a new channel of supply from this country or suggest to our manufacturers improvements in their own processes or the creation of new industries. (3.) Defects in and proper methods of packing American goods and of the conditions of transportation, exchange, banking, etc., with the United States, and any disadvantage under which we labor from the fact that European houses give longer credits and more liberal terms of payment, and manufacture certain patterns and qualities of goods, or prepare them in attractive shape to meet local peculiarities and customs.

Other subjects of importance are—changes in currency values, freight and tariff rates, customs rules, port regulations, wharfage dues, rates of licenses, especially those relating to commercial travelers; harbor

improvements; extension of telegraph cable service; condition of merchant marine; quarantine regulations; laws or regulations of a discriminating character affecting American vessels or merchandise; laws requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin or manufacture; changes in patent, copyright and trade-mark laws; postal rates; agricultural and mineral development; labor conditions, and emigration.

To carry out the instructions of his government, a consul must keep pace with the state and progress of industry and commerce, and report on all important inventions and discoveries, especially improvements in manufactures and agriculture, and furnish such information as may be useful to American trade interests.

It is impossible to frame instructions to meet all conditions and emergencies, and the Department relies upon the intelligence, industry and resourcefulness of consuls rather than upon specific instructions, for the desired end, which is the securing of information of practical value in extending American trade.

In his efforts to find new markets the consular officer has ample scope for the exercise of ingenuity and enterprise. It has been said by Europeans that the distinguishing excellence of the American consul is his ability to take the initiative. The wide-awake consul will take advantage of any occasion which may arise presenting peculiar opportunities for increasing our export trade. A shortage of crops in his consular district may create a special demand for foodstuffs. An earthquake or fire may suddenly open up a market for

lumber and other building material. A timely report by the consul and its prompt publication and distribution among the interests concerned may result in substantial sales of American goods.

"Foreign Trade Opportunities"

Whenever opportunities occur in their districts for obtaining contracts for the construction of buildings, railways, wharves, telegraph lines, etc., or for supplying materials therefor, consuls are required to report them promptly to the Department, and the information is published for the benefit of American manufacturers. Where it appears that contracts for the construction of public works are likely to be let without opportunity being given American contractors, builders and material-men to tender bids, consuls should interest themselves in the matter. By the exercise of tact and judicious action with the local authorities it is frequently possible to secure for their countrymen an opportunity to compete for contracts on equal terms with others.

There is a department in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports entitled "Foreign Trade Opportunities," to which consuls are requested to contribute, which has proven of great service to American exporters. Whenever a consul learns that a merchant or importer in his district wishes information concerning American goods, the consul is expected to report this fact to the Department, whereupon it will be published, under the foregoing head, in the Daily Consular and Trade Re-

ports. Neither the name nor address of the foreign inquirer is published, however, as the object is to reserve the opportunity to American manufacturers or producers, but these are supplied upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures by American manufacturers who see the notice and desire to take up the matter. The following examples of this kind of consular work are taken from recent issues of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports:

No. 2547. Souvenir button machines.—A letter has been received by the Bureau of Manufactures in which the names of makers of hand machines for making souvenir buttons are asked for.

No. 2548. American breeding cattle and horses.—An American consular officer reports that a business man has written to him that it is his intention to import American breeding cattle and horses into one of the Latin American countries, and he desires that breeders communicate with him.

No. 2553. Smelter furnace.—One of the American consuls in Latin America reports that the smelter plant of a mining company there is to be enlarged by the addition of another furnace for treating silver-lead ores and forwards the name of the officials who should be addressed in regard to additional equipment.

No. 2559. Dry dock.—Bids will be received until October 15, 1908, by the Ministero della Marina, Rome, Italy, for the construction of a new dry dock and dockyard extensions at the Venice Arsenal.

A feature of great practical importance to American manufacturers and exporters, which is now being developed by the Bureau of Manufactures, is a business directory designed to cover the world. Consuls have

been directed to prepare and forward systematic lists of merchants and importers in their districts who handle or may be induced to handle American goods. This information will enable the Bureau of Manufactures to furnish American manufacturers and exporters the names of firms in foreign countries dealing in the particular classes of goods they are interested in. The importance and possibilities of such a system can be readily appreciated.

Commercial Reading Rooms and Information Bureaus

Another effective means of exploiting American goods, which has been devised and carried into execution by a few of our consuls, is the "commercial reading room" or "information bureau."

A reading room is fitted up in the consulate where American trade journals, newspapers, magazines, trade directories, and catalogues of American manufacturers are kept regularly on file. Local merchants and buyers are invited to visit the consulates and avail themselves of the facilities afforded for learning about American goods. These commercial intelligence departments become very popular and the result is to materially increase our export trade.

Some of the consuls keep systematically classified card indexes of American manufacturers, price lists, discount sheets, etc., and samples of American goods.

It is impracticable to keep any but small samples, however.

While no funds are appropriated by our government for these purposes, the Department encourages all such efforts of consuls to increase American trade. Manufacturers gladly send catalogues. A number of trade journals can be obtained regularly without cost; and by the exercise of tact the consul can secure complimentary copies of many other publications. Doubtless the government will in time appropriate regularly for this purpose.

The writer's personal experience in establishing and maintaining a commercial reading room* in a city of 60,000 inhabitants, was that much practical good was accomplished. The plan was so developed that there were regularly on file in the room 80 different American trade journals, magazines and newspapers, together with trade directories and thousands of catalogues of

*The following is a list of the publications kept on file: American Druggist, American Economist, American Exporter, American Grocer, American Hatter, American Hay, Flour and Feed Journal, American Industries, American Machinist, American Made Goods, American Sugar Industry, American Vehicle, Architectural Record, Arena, Automobile, Bakers' Review, Boston News Bureau, Bradstreet's, Bulletin of American Republics, Buyers' Index, Buyers' Register, Boot and Shoe Recorder, Case and Comment, Cement Era, Collier's, Commercial America, Current Literature, Cumberland Telephone Journal, Consular Reports, (Monthly and Daily), Delineator, Dun's Review, Eastern Drug Market, El Commercio, Electrical Review, Electrical World, Engineering News, Engineering Record, Exporters and Importers Journal, Exporters Review, Far Eastern Review, Federal Reporter, Fruit Trade Journal, Gas Power, Hardware Dealers' Maga-

COMMERCIAL READING ROOM AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA

American manufacturers. The place soon became known as an American Information Bureau and it was daily visited by local merchants and buyers in quest of information concerning American goods. When the city desired to construct an opera house, the city architect came to the consul to consult and asked to have estimates and rough plans submitted; and in this and many other matters, the consul was enabled, through the medium of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, to put American builders, manufacturers, etc., in the way to get foreign business.

The German Government has a feature of commercial intelligence work that might be adopted with profit by our own government, viz., the distribution of confidential communications from German consular officers relative to trade opportunities, to Chambers of Com-

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zine, Harness, Harness World, Glass and Pottery World, Implement Age, India Rubber World, International Confectioner, International Marine Engineering, International Trade Bulletin, Knit Goods Review, Louisiana Planter, McCall's Magazine, Merchant and Manufacturer, Mercantile Adjuster, Millinery Trade Review, Mining World, Modern Sanitation, Motor Boat, National Provisioner, New York Produce News, Northwestern Miller, Philippine Agricultural Review, Reporter, Scientific American, Scribner's, Sewing Machine Times, Shipping Illustrated, Shoe and Leather Reporter, Southern Carbonator and Bottler, Spectator, Success, Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, Textile Manufacturers Journal, Town Topics, Trenton Tradesman, United States Tobacco Journal, Worcester Magazine, World's Work, Yachting.

New York Daily Newspapers: New York Herald, New York World, New York American.

merce in Germany, by whom they are utilized for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters.

Consuls can materially increase their effectiveness by co-operation with chambers of commerce and boards of trade, from which suggestions of value frequently come.

Consular Fees

The existing law (Act of April 5, 1906) makes the salary fixed by law the sole compensation of every consular officer except consular agents. All fees and charges at consulates are made official, including fees for notarial services, taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, settling estates, receiving or paying out moneys, caring for or disposing of property, and must be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States. But Consular Agents are paid by one-half of the fees received in their offices, up to a maximum sum of one thousand dollars a year, the other half being accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Tariff of Fees

Sec. 1745 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizes the President to prescribe the rates or tariff of fees to be charged for official services in the business of the several legations and consulates; and the Act of 1906 includes fees for the consular certification of invoices with the fees for official services for which the President is authorized by section 1745 to prescribe rates or tariff.

In pursuance of the foregoing authority, the President has prescribed the following tariff of American consular fees.

TARIFF OF UNITED STATES CONSULAR FEES

[Revised to take effect November 1, 1906.]

Tariff of fees prescribed by order of the President to be charged by consular officers of the United States. All consular charges must be in strict accordance with this tariff, and be collected in gold or its equivalent. No fee or compensation will be collected for any service not covered by this tariff.

(The fees in this tariff are not prescribed for American vessels and seamen, because they are exempted by law from the payment of consular fees. Consular agents will make the fees in this tariff the basis of collection from the Treasury for services to such vessels. Foreign-built vessels, unregistered, owned by American citizens, are not exempt from the payment of the fees prescribed herein.)

Nature of service.	Fee.
Miscellaneous services.	
1. Certificate to invoice, including declaration, in triplicate or quadruplicate, covering either importations or transit shipments, including any additional declaration or certificate not otherwise provided for which is required by law or regulations for use in connection with the entry of the wares or the forwarding of the same in bond	$2.50
2. Invoice of returned American goods	1.00
3. Extra certificates or declarations as above described, including immigrant's oath (Form No. 128), when issued without an invoice certificate, each	1.00
4. Certificate to extra copies of invoices, each	1.00
5. Certificate of disinfection, in triplicate or quadruplicate	2.50

6. Landing certificate, including oaths of master and mate, and the complete execution of the certificate 2.50
7. Sealing cars coming from Canada or Mexico, for each manifest in quadruplicate with the consul's certificate, including sealing of each car, vessel, bale, barrel, box, or package 1.00
8. Issuing a passport—Form No. 9—or extending a passport 1.00
9. Visaing a passport—Form No. 10..... 1.00
10. Visaing a Chinese passport or certificate 1.00
11. Marriage certificate, in duplicate, Form No. 87..... 1.00
12. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, $2 for each $100 of value or fraction thereof. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, $1 for each $100 of value or fraction thereof to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and $2 for each $100 of value or fraction thereof on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stock, loans, or other property, $1 for each $100 of value or fraction thereof on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals.
13. For each certificate of protection, semsar, or certificate of employment issued at Tangier $2.00

Services to vessels and seamen.

14. Bill of health, in duplicate* 5.00
15. Supplemental bill of health, in duplicate*..... 2.50

*Foreign war vessels are exempt from the payment of fees for bills of health.

16. For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, including consular certificates, as prescribed in Forms Nos. 13 and 14, $1 for each 100 tons or fraction thereof, registered measurement (net), of the vessel for which the service is performed, if under 1,000 tons; but for American vessels running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or even between foreign ports, this tonnage fee will not be charged for more than four trips in a year; and tonnage fees shall not be exacted for any vessel touching at or near ports in Canada on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless some official service required by law shall be performed

17. And for every additional 100 tons net or fraction thereof ..... .50

18. Shipping or discharging seamen, including the certificates thereof attached to crew list and shipping articles and given to seamen 2.00

19. Authentication of copies of protests or other necessary documents for vessels or seamen not otherwise provided for..... 2.00

20. Preparation and acknowledgment for vessels or seamen of any oath or declaration for which a form is given in the Consular Regulations, or a similar necessary service not otherwise provided for..... 2.00

21. Preparation and execution for vessels or seamen of any certificate for which a form is given in the Consular Regulations, or similar necessary service not otherwise provided for 2.00

22. Orders or letters for vessels or seamen for which forms are given in the Consular Regulations, or other similar necessary service not otherwise provided for.... 2.00

23. Recording, when necessary, for vessels or seamen any document covered by the provisions of the Consular Regulations, for every hundred words or fraction thereof ..... .50

24. Noting marine protest—Form No. 37 ..... 2.00
25. Extending marine protest—Form No. 38 ..... $3.00
If it exceed two hundred words, for every additional one hundred words ..... .50
26. Protest of master against charterers or freighters—Form No. 39 ..... 2.00
27. Clearance when issued by the consul, as at free ports.. 2.00
28. Attending an appraisement of vessel's goods or effects, for each day's attendance 5.00
29. Attending sale of vessel's goods, for each day's attendance during which the sale continues 5.00
30. Attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above traveling expenses, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested, for each day 5.00

Notarial and other services

31. Administering an oath and certificate thereof*..... 2.00
32. Administering oath and preparing passport application 1.00
33. Acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, or similar service, including one or more signatures, with certificate thereof..... 2.00
34. Administering any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their pension vouchers, or certifying to the competency of a local official before whom the same were executed. No fee.
35. Acknowledgments connected with the transfer of United States bonds. No fee.
36. Administering oaths to or taking acknowledgments of

*Executive order of December 21, 1906, prescribes that no fee shall be charged for the affidavit of temporary stay of owner of sealskin garment entering the United States from Canada.

officials or employees of the United States Government, in connection with their official business or accounts. No fee.

For rendering notarial services to officials of foreign governments who render gratuitously reciprocal courtesies to American diplomatic and consular officers. No fee.

Certifying to official character of a foreign notary or other official $2.00

For taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, where the record of testimony, including caption and certificate, does not exceed 500 words... 10.00

For each additional 100 words or fraction thereof .... .50

The foregoing fee shall cover the administration of the oath and all services of the consul as commissioner, but shall not include services of clerk, stenographer or typewriter, which shall be additional at the rate prescribed herein for copying.

Copies:

For the first hundred words or fraction ..... .50

For every additional hundred words or less..... .25

Translations; for every one hundred words or fraction .50

Additional fee for all services contemplated by fees numbered 31, 32, 33, 38, 39 when rendered elsewhere than at the consular office at the request of the interested parties, for each hour or fraction thereof 1.00

In connection with any service rendered outside of the consular office at the request of private individuals, the exact amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the person rendering the service shall be collected from the persons for whom the service is performed in addition to the fee or fees prescribed therefor and a note of the amount shall be made on the margin of the fee book and fee return opposite the entry of the service and fee; but no amount in excess of the fee or fees prescribed and such actual and necessary expenses shall be charged or accepted.

Official Fee-Stamps

Consular officers are supplied by the Department of State upon requisition therefor with official fee-stamps on which are printed the equivalent money value. Whenever a consular officer performs any consular or notarial act he is required to deliver the party at whose instance such act is performed an appropriate document and affix thereto and cancel an adhesive stamp or stamps of the denomination equivalent to the fee prescribed for such act. No such act shall be legally valid within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States unless such stamps are affixed.

Social Relations

The consular service was designed for business rather than social purposes. The salaries are not established on a scale warranting social entertainment. Hence consuls are not required nor expected to entertain unless they care to do so. As it is essential that they should cultivate pleasant personal relations with their colleagues, with local officials and other persons of influence, to enable them to perform their official duties most satisfactorily, they will naturally wish to reciprocate social courtesies extended to them, and to dispense such further hospitality as their means may warrant.

Public Speeches

It is advised that consular officers avoid public speeches when it can be done without exciting feeling in the community. They are forbidden to refer in public speeches to any matter pending in the consulate or in dispute between the United States and any other government; and they are instructed to be careful to refrain from unfavorable comment or criticism upon the institutions or acts of the government to which they are accredited.

Local Investments Prohibited

Consuls are forbidden to make investments of money within the country from the government of which they receive their exequaturs. This prohibition applies to owning real estate (except for the consul's own use), bonds, shares, stocks, mortgages, etc.

Consular officers find that much of their time and energy is expended in attending to matters which do not properly come within the scope of consular duties. The consulate is looked upon as a haven of refuge by all Americans in difficulty or distress, and many believe that our government provides consuls funds with which to relieve this class of persons. The most common form of aid applied for is transportation to the United States. Such requests are made by various classes but

most frequently by seamen who, while American citizens, have lost their quality of American seamen by service in foreign ships. By reason of their acquaintance with masters of American vessels, consuls are often able to secure opportunities for such seamen to work their way back to the United States.

Many opportunities are afforded consuls to loan money to impecunious Americans, sometimes without security, and occasionally upon the deposit of watches and jewelry as security.

The writer was approached by an American who desired a loan of $200. He stated that he had large property interests in a certain Western city, and would have no difficulty in repaying a loan. It was suggested that he communicate with some friend in his home town and ask to have money sent to him. He replied that while he had plenty of friends there he didn't know that any of them would feel like advancing him the money. It was observed that if his friends at his home, where he claimed to have large property interests, were not willing to make him a loan, he could hardly expect the consul to do so, who had never seen him before.

Pensioners frequently apply to consuls for advances, offering their pension papers as security. Consuls are asked to cash checks and endorse drafts for persons they have never seen before. They are requested to investigate and collect claims to large estates in their consular districts, believed to have been left to claim-

ants, and are offered a large share in the estates if successful.

Many persons residing in the country in which the consul is stationed have the impression that because he is a representative of the United States it is his duty to look after matters in that country in which they are concerned. For example the writer was asked by a woman, a native of the country in which he was residing, to find her husband who was supposed to be in the United States, and to require him to support her.

Another native, who had been swindled by a dishonest merchant in the United States, called upon the writer to secure redress for him.

Then there are the inevitable collectors of stamps and souvenir post-cards. Some are willing to make exchanges. Few furnish postage, and occasionally the letter making the request bears insufficient postage, necessitating the payment by the consul of double penalty for short postage. One letter received by the writer asked that the reply be sent through the Department of State, to avoid payment of postage.

The following letter from a female collector in Washington is an example of this class of correspondence:

"Dear Sir:

I am making a collection of souvenir post-cards. Kindly send me a set of souvenir cards representative of the country to which you are accredited.

Very truly yours,

Jane Smith."

[redacted]

Citizenship, Expatriation, and Passports

CHAPTER IV.

Citizenship, Expatriation, and Passports

Citizenship of the United States may be acquired in either of two ways: by birth, or by naturalization.

Citizenship by birth may arise either (1) by birth in the United States, or (2) by birth to an American father abroad.

Citizenship results from the fact of birth in the United States, irrespective of the citizenship of the parents. This is by virtue of the principle of the common law, by which all persons born within the dominions and allegiance of the Crown, whether of English or foreign parents, were natural-born English subjects, except the children of foreign ambassadors or the children born to an enemy during hostile occupation of British territory. It also results from the express provisions of Sec. 1992 R. S. and the 1st section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which are merely declaratory of the common law. The earlier decisions of our courts concerning this question were somewhat conflicting but it was definitely and authoritatively settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S. 649, in 1898.

Citizenship by birth to an American father abroad,

results from the provisions of section 1993 R. S., that all children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

The logical result of the operation of our law of citizenship by birth when it comes in conflict with the law of another country on the subject, is to produce what is termed double allegiance. This is inevitable in the absence of a general agreement for the exclusive application of the one or the other of such laws. For example, in case of the birth in the United States of a child to parents, citizens of a country by the law of which citizenship depends on parentage, or in case of the birth of a child to American parents in a foreign country where the *jus soli* prevails,—the child is a citizen of the United States by virtue of our law, while at the same time by the law of the foreign country he is a citizen of the country to which his parents owe allegiance. Where such dual allegiance arises the conflict is obviated by the general practice of nations, whereby the individual is required, upon reaching majority, to elect which nationality he will conserve. If the question becomes a practical one before he arrives at majority, the conflict is decided according to the law of the one of the two countries within whose jurisdiction he actually is. The only legislation relating to this subject in the United States, is the recent Act of Congress of March 2, 1907, requiring children who are citizens in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 R. S., and who continue to

reside abroad, in order to receive the protection of this government, to record at an American consulate when they reach the age of eighteen years, their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and upon attaining majority, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The second source of citizenship in the United States is by naturalization, which is the act of adopting an alien and clothing him with the privileges of a citizen.

Naturalization may be effected (1) by taking out naturalization papers in compliance with the general laws of the United States; (2) by naturalization of parents; (3) by marriage; (4) by special act of Congress; (5) by treaty; (6) by conquest; (7) by admission of a territory to statehood.

The general requirements for formal naturalization are a continuous residence of five years in the United States and one year in the State; a formal declaration of intention to become a citizen, two years at least before admission to citizenship; the renunciation, at admission, of any title or order of nobility, and of allegiance to a foreign state, and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In addition to his own oath, the applicant must produce the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have personal knowledge, as to the facts of his residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the Constitution. He must be able to write his name and to speak the English language. Only aliens of the Caucasian and African

races are eligible for naturalization. Alien enemies, anarchists, polygamists, and persons not of good moral character, are debarred.

The naturalization of an alien confers citizenship also upon his minor children dwelling in the United States. Section 2172 R. S. provides that the children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The use of the phrase 'dwelling in the United States' made the meaning of this law uncertain, the difficulty being to determine at what period of time the child is required to be dwelling in the United States in order to acquire citizenship. To resolve this doubt, the Act of March 2, 1907, was passed which declares that a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen by virtue of the naturalization of the parents; provided that such naturalization takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time the child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

A third method of naturalization is by marriage. By the terms of Section 1994 R. S. any woman who is eligible for naturalization under our general laws, becomes, by marriage to a citizen, a citizen of the United States herself, just as if she had complied with all the formalities prescribed by the general naturalization

laws and had been granted a certificate of naturalization. And this is the case whether the husband is naturalized before the marriage or subsequent thereto.

As to the effect of the marriage of an American woman to an alien, there were variant decisions of the courts and opinions of the Executive Departments, but the Act of March 2, 1907, expressly declares that any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. It further provides that at the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States or by returning to reside in the United States, or if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

There are numerous instances of collective naturalization, or naturalization by special statute. For example, the annexation of Hawaii was followed by the Act of April 30, 1900, declaring that all persons, who were citizens of Hawaii on April 12, 1898, were citizens of the United States. Many classes of Indians have been made citizens in this manner.

There have been several instances of collective naturalization by treaty. The treaties with France in 1803, ceding Louisiana; with Spain in 1819, ceding Florida; with Mexico in 1848 and 1853, ceding Mexican territory; and with Russia in 1867 for the cession of Alaska; all made provision for the incorporation of the inhabitants of the territory ceded as citizens of the

United States. Our treaty with Spain (1898) ceding the Philippines and Porto Rico, made no provision for the incorporation of the inhabitants as citizens, but expressly provided that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants should be determined by Congress. And Congress has legislated and withheld United States citizenship from these people.

A sixth method of naturalization is by conquest. It is a general principle of the law of nations that in the absence of express treaty stipulations, or legislation by the conqueror, whenever a government acquires territory by conquest, the allegiance of the conquered is transferred to the new sovereign.

Naturalization may also be acquired by the admission of a Territory as a State. The constitution provides that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," and that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." In pursuance of these provisions, Congress in several instances in admitting a territory as a State has declared who of the inhabitants shall be citizens. But in any event, on the admission of a new state into the Union, its citizens,—the members who compose it,—become, *ipso facto,* entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Expatriation

Until the enactment of the law of March 2, 1907,

"in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," there was no mode of renunciation of citizenship prescribed by our laws, with the exception of Section 1998 R. S., by virtue of which desertion from the Army and Navy works forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.

But the Act of 1907 expressly prescribes the following modes by which citizenship may be renounced: (1) By naturalization in a foreign state; (2) by taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state; (3) by marriage of an American woman to a foreigner; (4) by residence in a foreign country.

The act declares that when a naturalized citizen of the United States shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen; with the proviso, however, that such presumption may be overcome by his presenting satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer, under such rules as the Department of State shall prescribe. Under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State, proof must be presented establishing the following facts: (a) That his residence abroad is solely as a representative of American trade and that he intends eventually to return to the United States, permanently to reside; or (b) That his residence abroad is in good faith for reasons of health or for education and that he intends eventually to return to the United States, or (c) That some unforeseen or controlling exigency beyond his power to foresee has

prevented his carrying out a *bona fide* intention to return to the United States within the time limited by law, and that it is his intention to return and reside in the United States immediately upon the removal of the preventing cause.

Passports

Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States—Executive Order.

1. By whom issued and refusal to issue.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, Sections 4075, 4078,) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executive of those Islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. Fee.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should

be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. Applications.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, to what country or countries he intends to travel and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —; stature, —; feet — inches (English measure); forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face. —.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate

from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. Native citizens.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens; but

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with supporting affidavits from at least two credible witnesses, preferably not of the Chinese race, having personal knowledge of the applicant's birth in the United States. The application and supporting affidavits should be in duplicate and should be accompanied by three photographs of the applicant and should state at what port he intends to re-enter the United States.

5. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. Naturalized citizens.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port

he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7.—Woman's application.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

(A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.)

8. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant

must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty.

10. Expiration of passport.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. Wife, minor children, and servants.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other

person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

(The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.)

12. Titles.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. Blank forms of application.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. Address.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The White House,
June 13, 1907.

Literature of the Subject
Bibliography

CHAPTER V.

Literature of the Subject—Bibliography

Our Universities and Colleges are beginning to devote attention to the education of students for our foreign service. Besides the general post-graduate course in international law, political economy, history, government and languages, given in many of our higher institutions of learning, three of the colleges in Washington have added lectures on the diplomatic and consular service; two have provided special courses on citizenship; and one has established a course giving special preparation and training for the diplomatic and consular service.

To the student who aspires to a position in our foreign service but is not able to avail himself of the excellent advantages afforded in these institutions, a few suggestions concerning the course of study to be pursued to fit him for this work are appropriate. He wishes to know what books he should study and refer to, and the literature devoted to the subject. To meet this want the writer subjoins a list of approved authorities—mostly American.

Government Publications

A large number of these works are Government publications. Among the most useful are the Annual volumes of *Foreign Relations,* which contain selected correspondence between the Department of State and our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries, and between the Department and the representatives of foreign governments in the United States. The publication of these volumes in their present form began in 1870. The period from 1861 to 1868 is covered by a similar publication under the title of *"Diplomatic Correspondence."* Prior to that date there was no systematic publication of our diplomatic correspondence, with the exception of six volumes of "American State Papers," covering only the period from 1789 to 1828.

On account of the delay in publishing the volumes of *Foreign Relations,* they are not read by a very great number of persons, but they contain a vast deal of useful and interesting information concerning foreign affairs, and their careful perusal by the student may be made a matter of great profit.

Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers, 1776–1887. This contains some valuable *Notes* compiled by J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State. A *"Compilation of Treaties in Force,"* was published in 1899, with references to the decisions of the Federal courts in relation to treaties.

A further *Compilation of Treaties,* prepared under the authority of Congress, was published in 1904.

International Law Digest by John Bassett Moore, 8 volumes, 1906. This colossal work, nominally a revision of Wharton's Digest of International Law, is the result of nearly ten years labor and research by Professor Moore, who is recognized as the leading authority in the United States on International Law. Professor Moore was not satisfied to make a mere revision of Wharton, but adopted a new and independent plan, comprehending the entire field of international law. The monumental work which resulted is based upon diplomatic correspondence, treaties and other international agreements, international awards, decisions of municipal courts, the writings of jurists, messages by Presidents and Secretaries of State, and the opinions of the Attorneys-General. Instead of merely quoting extracts from state papers, etc., Professor Moore, with the thoroughness which characterizes all his work, gives the history of the cases in which the particular documents were issued and shows what was actually done and the opinion that finally prevailed. The work produced is much more than a digest. It is a treatise and may well be said to be one of the most important contributions to the literature of international law by any American author. It is indispensable alike to those who are officially concerned in international affairs and to the student.

History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party, by John

Bassett Moore, 6 volumes, 1898. This work is of the same exhaustive and comprehensive character as the International Law Digest. Besides digesting the opinions of every arbitration tribunal in which the United States has been a party, Professor Moore gives a history of the origin of the questions submitted to arbitration, and of the negotiations preceding their submission. In an Appendix there are included also the arbitration treaties, and historical and legal notes on other arbitrations, and on the domestic commissions of the United States for the adjustment of international claims.

Ralston's Report, 1904. This covers the opinions of the Venezuelan Arbitrations of 1903, together with copies of the Protocols and what is known as the "Bowen Correspondence" relating thereto.

Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–97. 10 volumes. Washington, 1896–9.

Compilation of Reports of Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 1789–1901. Senate Executive Documents 231, 56th Congress, 2d Session, parts 1–8.

Wharton's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, 6 volumes, Washington, 1889. This is a mine of information in relation to our diplomacy during the Revolutionary period.

United States Consular Regulations, 1896. A new edition of these Regulations, which is greatly needed because of the numerous changes in our laws and the regulations based thereon since 1896, is being prepared.

LITERATURE

The *Consular Reports,* in their daily, monthly and annual form.

History of the Department of State. 1893 and 1901.

The American Passport, History and Digest, by Gaillard Hunt. Washington, 1898.

Text Works

Butler, Charles Henry, Treaty-Making Power of the United States. New York, 1902.

Crandall, Samuel B., Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement. New York, 1904.

Davis, George B., Elements of International Law. New York, 1903.

Foster, John W., A Century of American Diplomacy, 1776–1886. Boston, 1900.

——— American Diplomacy in the Orient. Boston, 1903.

——— Practice of Diplomacy, as Illustrated in the Foreign Relations of the United States. Boston, 1906.

——— Arbitration and The Hague Court. Boston, 1904.

Hall, W. E., International Law. Oxford, 1904.

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Hart, Albert B., Handbook of History, Diplomacy, etc., of the Government of the United States. Cambridge, 1901.

——— The Foundations of American Foreign Policy. New York, 1901.

Henderson, John B. Jr., American Diplomatic Questions. New York, 1901.

Hill, Dr. David J., History of European Diplomacy. 6 volumes (two issued). New York and London, 1905, 1907.

Hinckley, Frank E., American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient. Washington, 1906.

Jones, Chester Lloyd, The Consular Service of the United States: Its History and Activities. No. 18 of publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Political Economy and Public Law. Philadelphia, 1906.

Kent's Commentaries. Vol. 1.

Latané, J. H., The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America. Baltimore, 1900.

Lawrence T. J., Principles of International Law. Boston, 1898.

Moore, John Bassett, Extradition and Interstate Rendition. 2 volumes. Boston, 1889.

——— American Diplomacy, its Spirit and Achievements. New York, 1905.

Murray, E. C. G., Embassies and Foreign Courts. London, 1885.

Oppenheim, L., International Law, 2 volumes. London and New York, 1905 and 1907.

Schuyler, Eugene, American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce. New York, 1886.

Scidmore, George H., Consular Courts in Japan. While the United States no longer exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction in Japan, this book contains much in-

formation of present value concerning consular jurisdiction.

Scott, James Brown, Cases on International Law. St. Paul, 1906.

Snow, Freeman, Treaties and Topics in American Diplomacy. Boston, 1894.

——— Cases and Opinions on International Law. Boston, 1903.

Taylor, Hannis, International Law. Chicago, 1901.

Van Dyne, Frederick, Citizenship of the United States. Rochester, 1904.

——— Van Dyne on Naturalization. Washington, 1907.

Wheaton, Henry, Elements of International Law (Dana's Edition.)

Woolsey, Theodore D. Introduction to the Study of International Law. New York, 1901.

Woolsey, Theodore S., America's Foreign Policy; Essays and Addresses. New York, 1898.

In Memoirs and Diaries, the following contain much valuable and interesting material concerning foreign affairs:

Adams, John Quincy, Memoirs, Comprising Portions of His Diary from 1795 to 1848. 12 volumes. Philadelphia, 1874–1877.

Nicolay and Hay, Abraham Lincoln. 10 volumes. New York, 1890.

White, Andrew D., Autobiography. 2 volumes. New York, 1905.

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

Periodical Literature

American Journal of International Law, 1907.—The American Society of International Law, of which Secretary Root is president, was organized only two years ago, but it has already a membership of nearly one thousand. The object of the Society is to develop popular interest in the study of international law and promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice. Annual meetings are held at which questions of international interest are discussed and the proceedings are published and distributed to the members.

The Society has an organ, published quarterly, the "American Journal of International Law," of which Dr. James Brown Scott, the versatile Solicitor of the Department of State, is the Managing Editor. This is by far the most useful and interesting current publication in the field of international law. It is the only such journal published in the English language. It contains in each issue papers contributed by members on subjects of an international character of current interest, editorial comment on pending international questions and occurrences, a chronicle of international events, a list of public documents relating to international law, copies of current decisions of the courts involving questions of international law, reviews of books relating to international law, diplomacy, etc., and a list of contributions to current periodicals.

LITERATURE

A Supplement to the Journal gives the text of current treaties and other official documents relating to international matters.

The "Journal" and "Supplement" constitute a veritable treasure house of information concerning international matters, and enable the student to keep in touch with all that transpires in international and diplomatic affairs.

The American Political Science Review. This is the organ of the American Political Science Association. It is published quarterly and devotes a section to international law.

The Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This is the organ of the International Bureau of the American Republics. It is published monthly in two sections, one in English and one in Spanish, Portuguese and French.

Appendix

Regulations governing Examinations for the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation.

Present Diplomatic Service of the United States.

Regulations governing Appointments and Promotions in the Consular Service.

Regulations governing Examinations.

Sample Examination Papers.

Present Consular Service of the United States.

Forms.

APPENDIX

EXAMINATIONS FOR OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER

It is hereby ordered that vacancies in the office of Secretary of Embassy or Legation shall hereafter be filled

(a) By transfer or promotion from some branch of the foreign service, or

(b) By the appointment of a person who, having furnished satisfactory evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 10th, 1905.*

ORDER BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In pursuance of the Executive order of November 10, 1905, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, the Solicitor for the Department of State, and the Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, or the persons for the time being respectively discharging the duties of said offices, are hereby constituted a Board, whose duty it shall be, by appropriate examination, to determine the qualifications of persons selected by the President therefor, to be appointed as secretaries of embassies or legations. Vacancies occurring in said Board, or such changes in the membership thereof as experience may prove to be desirable, will be dealt with by additional regulations as occasion may require.

The examination herein provided shall be held from time to time at the Department of State, in Washington, upon such notice to candidates as shall give them reasonable opportunity to attend for the purpose in question.

Such examinations shall be both oral and in writing. The subjects to which the examination shall relate are to be:

1. International law;
2. Diplomatic usage;
3. Modern languages.

Familiarity with at least one foreign language will be required. This language may be either the language spoken in the country in which the embassy or legation is located, or French.

The Examining Board is authorized to issue such notices and to make all such rules as it may deem necessary to accomplish the objects of this regulation, and immediately upon the conclusion of such examination shall make to the Secretary of State a report in writing, stating whether in its judgment the candidate is or is not qualified for the particular position applied for, and, if the decision is adverse to the candidate, also briefly summarizing the grounds of such decision.

ELIHU ROOT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, November 10th, 1905.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Argentine Republic	**Spencer F. Eddy, E. E. & M. P.**	**Buenos Aires**	Ill.	Ill.	Apr. 2, 1908	$12,000
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg.	Buenos Aires	Me.	Me.	May 10, 1907	2,625
Austria-Hungary	**Charles S. Francis, Amb. E. & P.**	**Vienna**	N. Y.	N. Y.	Mar. 22, 1906	17,500
	George B. Rives, Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	N. Y.	N. J.	Mar. 16, 1905	3,000
	Nelson O'Shaughnessy, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	N. Y.	N. Y.	Apr. 6, 1907	2,000
	Maj. William H. Allaire, Mil. Att.	Vienna	Ark.	Army	Sept. 16, 1907	.....
	Com. John B. Bernadou, Nav. Att.	Rome	Pa.	Navy	Dec. 18, 1906	.....
Belgium	**Henry Lane Wilson, E. E. & M. P.**	**Brussels**	Ind.	Wash.	Mar. 8, 1905	12,000
	Robert Woods Bliss, Sec. of Leg.	Brussels	Mo.	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1907	2,625
Bolivia	**James F. Stutesman, E. E. & M. P.**	**La Paz**	Ind.	Ind.	June 5, 1908	10,000
	G. L. Monroe, jr.,c Sec. of Leg.	La Paz	Miss.	Miss.	Oct. 11, 1907	2,000
Brazil	**Irving B. Dudley, Amb. E. & P.**	**Rio de Janeiro.**	Ohio	Cal.	Dec. 19, 1906	17,500
	Henry L. Janes, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	Wis.	Wis.	June 10, 1908	3,000
	.....2d Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	.....	2,000
	.....Mil. Att.	Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile	**John Hicks, E. E. & M. P.**	**Santiago**	N. Y.	Wis.	July 14, 1905	12,000
	U. Grant Smith, Sec. of Leg.	Santiago	Pa.	Pa.	June 10, 1908	2,625
China	**William W. Rockhill, E. E. & M. P.**	**Peking**	Pa.	D. C.	Mar. 8, 1905	12,000
	Henry P. Fletcher, Sec. of Leg.	Peking	Pa.	Pa.	Apr. 26, 1907	2,625
	Fred Morris Dearing,c 2d Sec. of Leg.	Peking	Mo.	Mo.	Apr. 6, 1907	1,800
	Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Sec.	Peking	Mass.	Mass.	Mar. 11, 1908	3,600
	.....Asst. Chinese Sec.	Peking	.....	.....	.....	2,000
	Willys R. Peck,a Stud. Int.	Peking	China	Cal.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
	J. Paul Jameson, Stud. Int.	Peking	D. C.	Pa.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
	Nelson T. Johnson, Stud. Int.	Peking	D. C.	Okla.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
	Myrl S. Myers, Stud. Int.	Peking	Pa.	Pa.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
	Frank W. Hadley, Stud. Int.	Peking	Kans.	Cal.	Dec. 4, 1907	1,000
	Esson M. Gale, Stud. Int.	Peking	Mich.	Mich.	June 4, 1908	1,000
	Harold O. Henry,a Stud. Int.	Peking	France	R. I.	June 4, 1908	1,000
	Com. John A. Dougherty, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Mo.	Navy	July 15, 1908	.....
	Capt. James H. Reeves, Mil. Att.	Peking	Ala.	Army	Feb. 16, 1907	.....

aBorn of American parents residing abroad.
cAppointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Colombia	**Thomas C. Dawson, E. E. & M. P.**	**Bogota**	Wis.	Iowa	Jan. 10, 1907	$10,000
	Paxton Hibben, Sec. of Leg.	Bogota	Ind.	Ind.	June 10, 1908	2,000
	2d Lt. Francis A. Ruggles, Mil. Att.	Caracas	Minn.	Army	Aug. 23, 1907	.....
Costa Rica	**William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P.**	**San Jose**	N. Y.	Cal.	July 1, 1908	10,000
	.....Sec. of Leg.	San José	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Cuba	**Edwin V. Morgan, E. E. & M. P.**	**Habana**	N. Y.	N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1905	12,000
	.....Sec. of Leg.	Habana	.....	.....	.....	2,625
	.....2d Sec. of Leg.	Habana	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Denmark	**Maurice Francis Egan, E. E. & M. P.**	**Copenhagen**	Pa.	D. C.	June 10, 1907	10,000
	Charles Richardson, Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Mass.	Mass.	Apr. 9, 1906	2,000
Dominican Republic	**Fenton R. McCreery, Minister Resident & C. G.**	**Santo Domingo**	Mich.	Mich.	Jan. 10, 1907	10,000
	.....Sec. of Leg.	Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Ecuador	**William C. Fox, E. E. & M. P.**	**Quito**	Mo.	N. J.	Jan. 10, 1907	10,000
	.....Sec. of Leg.	Quito	.....	.....	.....	2,000
	Lt. Constant Cordier, Mil. Att.	Lima	La.	Army	Mar. 14, 1907	.....
France	**Henry White, Amb. E. & P.**	**Paris**	Md.	R. I.	Dec. 19, 1906	17,500
	Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	La.	La.	Apr. 11, 1885	3,000
	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	La.	La.	June 17, 1901	2,000
	William Blumenthal, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	N. Y.	N. Y.	Mar. 10, 1905	1,200
	Lt. Com. Frederick L. Chapin, Nav. Att.	Paris	.....	Navy	.....	.....
	Capt. Wm. S. Guignard, Mil. Att.	Paris	S. C.	Army	Apr. 14, 1905	.....
German Empire	**David J. Hill, Amb. E. & P.**	**Berlin**	N. J.	N. Y.	Apr. 2, 1908	17,500
	R. S. Reynolds Hitt,[a] Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	France	Ill.	June 10, 1908	3,000
	Joseph C. Grew,[c] 2d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Mass.	Mass.	June 10, 1908	2,000
	Arthur Orr,[c] 3d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Ill.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	1,200
	Lt. Col. John P. Wisser, Mil. Att.	Berlin	Mo.	Army	Oct. 13, 1906	.....
	Lt. Com. Wm. L. Howard, Nav. Att.	Berlin	Conn.	Navy	Aug. 27, 1904	.....
Great Britain	**Whitelaw Reid, Amb. E. & P.**	**London**	Ohio	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1905	17,500
	John R. Carter, Sec. of Emb.	London	Md.	Md.	Mar. 10, 1905	3,000
	Craig W. Wadsworth, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Pa.	N. Y.	Mar. 10, 1905	2,000
	.....3d Sec. of Emb.	London	.....	.....	.....	1,200

[a]Born of American parents residing abroad.
[c]Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
	Com. John H. Gibbons, Nav. Att.	London	Mich.	Navy	Dec. 13, 1905	.....
	Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, Mil. Att.	London	Ohio	Army	Oct. 23, 1906	.....
Greece	**Richmond Pearson, E. E. & M. P.** *p*	**Athens**	N. C.	N. C.	July 1, 1907	$10,000
	Irwin B. Laughlin, Sec. of Leg.	Athens	Pa.	Pa.	July 30, 1908	2,000
Guatemala	**William Heimke,** *n* **E. E. & M. P.**	**Guatemala**	France	Kans.	Mar. 10, 1908	10,000
	Algernon Sartoris, *c* Sec. of Leg.	Guatemala	D. C.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Haiti	**Henry W. Furniss, E. E. & M. P.**	**Port au Prince**	N. Y.	Ind.	Nov. 23, 1905	10,000
Honduras	**William B. Sorsby, E. E. & M. P.**	**Tegucigalpa**	Miss.	Miss.	June 5, 1908	10,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, *c* Sec. of Leg.	Tegucigalpa	Cal.	Cal.	July 31, 1908	2,000
Italy	**Lloyd C. Griscom, Amb. E. & P.**	**Rome**	N. J.	Pa.	Dec. 19, 1906	17,500
	John W. Garrett, Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Md.	Md.	June 10, 1908	3,000
	Robert M. Winthrop, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Mass.	Mass.	Jan. 10, 1907	2,000
	Maj. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Mil. Att.	Rome	Pa.	Army	Mar. 3, 1908	.....
	Com. John B. Bernadou, Nav. Att.	Rome	Pa.	Navy	Dec. 18, 1906	.....
Japan	**Thomas J. O'Brien, Amb. E. & P.**	**Tokyo**	.....	Mich.	June 11, 1907	17,500
	Peter Augustus Jay, Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo	R. I.	R. I.	June 21, 1907	3,000
	Ransford Stevens Miller, jr., Japanese Sec. and Int.	Tokyo	N. Y.	N. Y.	July 24, 1906	3,600
	George P. Wheeler, *c* 2d Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo	.....	Wash.	July 21, 1906	2,000
	Leland Harrison, *c* 3d Sec of Emb.	Tokyo	N. Y.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	1,200
	Charles Jonathan Arnell, *f* Asst. Japanese Sec.	Tokyo	.....	Wash.	June 25, 1908	2,000
	Adolph A. Williamson, Stud. Int.	Tokyo	D. C.	D. C.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
	John K. Caldwell, Stud. Int.	Tokyo	Ohio	Ky.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
	Alfred Salisbury, Stud. Int.	Tokyo	Cal.	Cal.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
	Edwin L. Neville, Stud. Int.	Tokyo	Ohio	Ohio	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
	Com. John A. Dougherty, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Mo.	Navy	Feb. 18, 1907	.....
	Lt. Col. James A. Irons, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Pa.	Army	Feb. 16, 1907	.....
	Capt. Harry H. Pattison, Att.	Tokyo	Ohio	Army	Feb. 24, 1908	.....
	2d Lt. George V. Strong, Att.	Tokyo	Ill.	Army	Feb. 24, 1908	.....
	2d Lt. Nicholas W. Campanole, Att.	Tokyo	N. Mex.	Army	Feb. 24, 1908	.....
	2d Lt. James G. McIlroy, Att.	Tokyo	Ohio	Army	Feb. 24, 1908	.....

p Accredited also to Montenegro.
n Naturalized citizen.
c Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
f Entered the service as Student Interpreter, after examination.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Liberia	**Ernest Lyon,n Minister Resident & C. G.**	**Monrovia**	Hond.	Md.	Mar. 16, 1903	$5,000
	George W. Ellis, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Mo.	Kans.	Dec. 10, 1902	2,000
Luxemburg	**Arthur M. Beaupre, E. E. & M. P.q**	**The Hague**	Ill.	Ill.	Apr. 2, 1908	12,000
	Charles D. White, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	N. Y.	N. J.	Mar. 9, 1907	2,625
Mexico	**David E. Thompson, Amb. E. & P.**	**Mexico**	Mich.	Nebr.	Jan. 24, 1906	17,500
	William F. Sands, Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	D. C.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	3,000
	A. Campbell Turner,c 2d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Mo.	Mo.	July 2, 1908	2,000
	Thomas Ewing Dabney,c 3d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	La.	La.	May 10, 1907	1,200
	Maj. Alexis R. Paxton, Mil. Att.	Mexico	Pa.	Army	Sept 29, 1905	.....
Montenegro	**Richmond Pearson, E. E. & M. P.m**	**Athens**	N. C.	N. C.	July 1, 1907	10,000
	Irwin B. Laughlin, Sec. of Leg.	Athens	Pa.	Pa.	July 30, 1908	2,000
Morocco	**Samuel R. Gummere, E. E. & M. P.**	**Tangier**	N. J.	N. J.	Mar. 8, 1905	10,000
	.....Sec. of Leg.	Tangier	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Netherlands	**Arthur M. Beaupre, E. E. & M. P.o**	**The Hague**	Ill.	Ill.	Apr. 2, 1908	12,000
	Charles D. White, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	N. Y.	N. J.	Mar. 9, 1907	2,625
Nicaragua	**John Gardner Coolidge, E. E. & M. P.**	**Managua**	Mass.	Mass.	June 5, 1908	10,000
	John H. Gregory, Jr.,c Sec. of Leg.	Managua	Fla.	La.	July 2, 1908	2,000
Norway	**Herbert H. D. Peirce, E. E. & M. P.**	**Christiania**	Mass.	Mass.	June 22, 1906	10,000
	M. Marshall Langhorne,c Sec. of Leg.	Christiania	Va.	Va.	July 5, 1906	2,000
	Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Mil. Att.	St. Petersburg	Ohio	Army	Jan. 7, 1908	.....
Panama	**Herbert G. Squiers,a E. E. & M. P.**	**Panama**	Canada	N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1906	10,000
	George T. Weitzel,c Sec. of Leg.	Panama	Ky	Mo.	July 2, 1908	2,000
Paraguay	**Edward C. O'Brien, E. E. & M. P.u**	**Montevideo**	N. Y.	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1905	10,000
	Harry B. Owsley, jr.,c Sec. of Leg.	Montevideo	Ill.	N. J.	Nov. 22, 1907	2,000
Persia	**John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.**	**Teheran**	N. J.	N. J.	July 1, 1907	10,000
	Frederic Ogden de Billier,c Sec. of Leg.	Teheran	N. Y.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	2,000
	John Tyler, Int.	Teheran	England	Persia	.....	1,000

q Accredited also to the Netherlands.
c Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
m Accredited also to Greece.
o Accredited also to Luxemburg.
a Born of American parents residing abroad.
u Accredited also to Uruguay.
n Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Peru	**Leslie Combs, E. E. & M. P.**	**Lima**	R. I.	Ky.	Dec. 19, 1906	$10,000
	Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg.	Lima	Pa.	Pa.	July 5, 1884	2,000
	Lt. Constant Cordier, Mil. Att.	Lima	La.	Army	Mar. 14, 1907	.....
Portugal	**Charles Page Bryan, E. E. & M. P.**	**Lisbon**	Ill.	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1903	10,000
	George L. Lorillard, Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon	R. I.	R. I.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Roumania	**Horace G. Knowles, E. E. & M. P.**[f]	**Bucharest**	Del.	Del.	July 1, 1907	10,000
	Norman Hutchinson, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Bucharest	Cal.	Cal.	July 24, 1907	2,000
Russia	**John W. Riddle, Amb. E. & P.**	**St. Petersburg**	Pa.	Minn.	Dec. 19, 1906	17,500
	Montgomery Schuyler, jr., Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg	Conn.	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1907	3,000
	John V. MacMurray, 2d Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg	Pa.	Pa.	June 17, 1907	2,000
	Henry Coleman May,[c] 3d Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg	Cal.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	1,200
	Lt. Com. Frederick L. Chapin, Nav. Att.	Paris	.....	Navy	.....	.....
	Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Mil. Att.	St. Petersburg	Ohio	Army	Sept. 17, 1907	.....
Salvador	**H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P.**	**San Salvador**	Mass.	Mass.	July 1, 1908	10,000
	.....Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	San Salvador	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Servia	**Horace G. Knowles, E. E. & M. P.**[f]	**Bucharest**	Del.	Del.	July 1, 1907	10,000
	Norman Hutchinson, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Bucharest	Cal.	Cal.	July 24, 1907	2,000
Siam	**Hamilton King,**[n] **E. E. & M. P.**	**Bangkok**	Canada	Mich.	Apr. 27, 1903	10,000
	Stanton Sickles,[a] Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Bangkok	Spain	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok	Siam	Siam	Aug. 27, 1901	500
Spain	**William M. Collier, E. E. & M. P.**	**Madrid**	N. Y.	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1905	12,000
	William H. Buckler,[a c] Sec. of Leg.	Madrid	France	Md.	June 13, 1907	2,625
Sweden	**Charles H. Graves, E. E. & M. P.**	**Stockholm**	.....	Minn.	Mar. 8, 1905	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	Stockholm	Ky.	Ky	Aug. 6, 1907	2,000
	Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Mil. Att.	St. Petersburg	Ohio	Army	Sept. 17, 1907	.....
Switzerland	**Brutus J. Clay, E. E. & M. P.**	**Berne**	.....	Ky.	Mar. 8, 1905	10,000
	Paul Grand d'Hauteville, Sec. of Leg.	Berne	R. I.	R. I.	Dec. 11, 1905	2,000

[a]Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[f]Accredited also to Servia; also Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria.
[s]Accredited also to Roumania; also Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria.
[c]Born of American parents residing abroad.
[n]Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Turkey	**John G. A. Leishman, Amb. E. & P.**	**Constantinople** .	Pa.	Pa.	June 18, 1906	$17.500
	Philip M. Brown, Sec. of Emb.....	Constantinople ..	Me. ...	Mass. ..	June 21, 1907	3,000
	Lewis Einstein, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Constantinople ..	N. Y. ..	N. Y. ..	June 28, 1906	2,000
	.....3d Sec. of Emb...	Constantinople ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200
	A. A. Gargiulo, Int.....	Constantinople ..	Turkey .	Turkey .	July 1, 1873	3,000
Bulgaria....	**Horace G. Knowles, Dip. Agt.**[f].....	**Bucharest**	Del. ...	Del.	July 1, 1907	10,000
	Norman Hutchinson, Sec. of Agency..	Bucharest	Cal.	Cal.	July 24, 1907	2,000
Egypt	**Lewis M. Iddings, Agt. & C. G.**.....	**Cairo**	Ohio ...	N. Y. ..	Mar. 23, 1905	6,500
Uruguay	**Edward C. O'Brien, E. E. & M. P.**[r]..	**Montevideo**	N. Y. ..	N. Y. ..	Mar. 8, 1905	10,000
	Harry B. Owsley, jr.,[c] Sec. of Leg....	Montevideo	Ill.	N. J. ...	Nov. 22, 1907	2,000
Venezuela ...	**William W. Russell, E. E. & M. P.**...	**Caracas**	D. C. ..	D. C. ..	June 21, 1905	10,000
	Jacob Sleeper, Sec. of Leg.....	Caracas	Mass. ..	Mass. ..	June 28, 1906	2,000
	2d Lt. Francis A. Ruggles, Mil. Att...	Caracas	Minn. ..	Army ..	Aug. 12, 1907	.....

[c]Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[f]Also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia.
[r]Accredited also to Paraguay.

APPENDIX

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Whereas, The Congress, by Section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States has provided as follows:

"The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service."

And, whereas, the Congress has classified and graded the consuls-general and consuls of the United States by the act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States," approved April 5, 1906, and has thereby made it practicable to extend to that branch of the civil service the aforesaid provisions of the Revised Statutes and the principles embodied in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883.

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President makes the following regulations to govern the selection of consuls-general and consuls in the civil service of the United States, subject always to the advice and consent of the Senate:—

1. Vacancies in the office of consul-general and in the office of consul above class 8 shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the consular service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service.

2. Vacancies in the office of consul of class 8 and of consul of class 9 shall be filled:

(*a*)* By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, of consular assistants† and of vice consuls,

*As amended by Executive orders of December 12, 1906, and April 20, 1907.

†As amended by the Act approved May 21, 1908.

deputy consuls, consular agents, student interpreters and interpreters in the consular or diplomatic service, who shall have been appointed to such offices upon examination.

(*b*) By new appointments of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination for appointment as consul as hereafter provided.

3. Persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of two thousand dollars or upwards shall be eligible for promotion, on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, to any grade of the consular service above class 8 of consuls.

4. The Secretary of State, or such officer of the Department of State as the President shall designate, the Chief Clerk of the Department of State,* and the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, or some person whom said Commission shall designate, shall constitute a Board of Examiners for admission to the consular service.

5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service.

6. The scope and method of the examinations shall be determined by the Board of Examiners, but among the subjects shall be included at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; political economy; elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

7. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person rated at less than 80 shall be eligible for certification.

8. No one shall be examined who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically and mentally qualified for the proper performance of consular work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the consular service subject to examination.

9. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the eighth or ninth class of consuls which the President may deem it expedient to fill, the

*As amended by Executive order of June 20, 1907.

Secretary of State shall inform the Board of Examiners, who shall certify to him the list of those persons eligible for appointment, accompanying the certificate with a detailed report showing the qualifications, as revealed by examination, of the persons so certified. If it be desired to fill a vacancy in a consulate in a country in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall so inform the Board of Examiners, who shall include in the list of names certified by it only such persons as have passed the examination provided for in this order, and who also have passed an examination in the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases. The list of names which the Board of Examiners shall certify shall be sent to the President for his information.

10. No promotion shall be made except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness and diligence displayed by him in the performance of all his official duties, his conduct and his fitness for the consular service.

11.* It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of persons designated for appointment as consular assistant† or as student interpreter, and of such persons designated for appointment as vice consul, deputy consul and consular agent, as shall desire to become eligible for promotion. The scope and method of such examination shall be determined by the Board of Examiners, but it shall include the same subjects hereinbefore prescribed for the examination of consuls. Any vice consul, deputy consul or consular agent now in the service, upon passing such an examination shall become eligible for promotion, as if appointed upon such examination.

12. In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination, due regard will be had to the rule, that as between candidates of equal merit, appointments should be so made as to secure proportional representation of all the States and Territories in the consular service; and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment will the political affiliations of the candidate be considered.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 27th, 1906.*

*As amended by Executive order of December 12, 1906.
†As amended by the Act approved May 21, 1908.

APPENDIX

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXAMINATIONS

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the undersigned Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental, and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit, French, German, or Spanish, or at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial, and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial, and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial, and economic tendencies. In the

written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling, and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examination to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the Board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
WILBUR J. CARR,
Chief, Consular Bureau.
F. M. KIGGINS,
Chief Examiner, Civil Service Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 13, 1906.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE EXAMINATION PAPERS

[Consular service examinations of March 14 and 15, 1907.]

ORAL EXAMINATION

The oral examination is addressed to discover the character, disposition, address, manners, health, personal appearance, readiness, judgment, discretion, resourcefulness, accuracy of information, experience, and business capacity of the candidates.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Examination No.,.....

DECLARATION SHEET.

Directions: Write the examination number, which is given above, on the accompanying envelope, and also on your preliminary sheet and on each sheet of the examination. Make no error in transcribing this number, because it is the Department's only means of identifying the examination sheets.

Fill all blanks on this sheet.

Write all answers and exercises with ink.

Write your name on no other sheet than this.

Carefully fold this sheet in three folds, then place it in the envelope and seal the envelope.

DECLARATION.

I declare upon my honor that the answers to the following questions are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Question 1. What is your name? .....

.....

(Write your first name in full, your middle initial or initials, if you have any, and your surname in full.)

Question 2. What examination have you been authorized to take?

.....

(Give exact title of examination.)

Question 3. When and where were you born?

.....

(Month.) (Day.) (Year.) (City or town.) (County.) (State.)

Question 4. Where is your legal residence and how long have you been a legal resident there?

.....

(City or town.) (County.) (State.) (Years.) (Months.)

Question 5. Are you now in physical condition to justify you in taking this examination at this time.

.....

.....

(Signature) .....

Street, ...

(No.) (Street.)

City or Town, ...

County, ...

State, ...

APPENDIX

PRELIMINARY SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS

Two days of six consecutive hours each, exclusive of the intermissions noted below, are allowed for this examination, which comprises this preliminary sheet and eight numbered sheets.

The first four subjects will be given on the first day and the remaining subjects on the second day.

REPORT OF RATINGS

(N. B.—The competitor should not write in the form below.)

Subjects.	Averages.	Relative wgts.	Products of averages multiplied by weights.	
First day				
1. Modern languages—French, German or Spanish	.....	2	.....	.....
2. International, maritime, and commercial law	.....	3	.....	.....
(Intermission, one hour.)				
3. Political and commercial geography	.....	3	.....	.....
4. Arithmetic	.....	2	.....	.....
Second day.				
5. Natural, industrial, and commercial resources and commerce of the United States	.....	4	.....	.....
6. Political economy	.....	2	.....	.....
(Intermission, one hour.)				
7. American history, government, and institutions	.....	2	.....	.....
8. Modern history (since 1850) of Europe, South America and the Far East	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	.....	20	.....	.....
Average percentage on educational test	.....	1	.....	.....
Oral test	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	.....	.....
Average percentage	.....	.....	.....	.....

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

SERIES No. 1—SHEET 1

FIRST SUBJECT—MODERN LANGUAGES.

Make a close translation of one (and only one) of the following into idiomatic English.

BRUXELLES, *le 1 Janvier, 1906.*

MESSIEURS A. ET CO., *à Londres:*

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-inclus une circulaire de mon établissement dans cette ville comme libraire-éditeur et je profite de cette occasion pour vous exprimer le plaisir que j'aurais de pouvoir entrer en relations avec votre honorable maison. Je ferai mon possible pour obtenir votre faveur tant par mes efforts pour placer et mettre en circulation toutes les publications que vous voudrez bien m'envoyer, que par l'exécution ponctuelle de mes obligations. Pour justifier mes titres à votre confiance, je prends la liberté de me référe à MM. H. et Cie qui peuvent vous donner tous les renseignements désirables à mon égard. Je vous envoie en même temps une liste de mes publications nouvelles actuellement sous presse, avec les spécimens du papier et de l'impression. Dans l'espérance d'être honoré de vos ordres, je vous prie, Monsieur, d'agréer l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

P. D.

MANCHESTER, *Sep. 12, 1906.*

HERRN J. M., *London:*

Dieser Brief wird Ihnen hoffentlich durch Herrn J. T., welcher zuletzt in Brunswick, New Jersey, lebte, persönlich überreicht werden. Vor zwei Jahren war Herr J. T. im Geschäft des Herrn A. B., wo ich das Vergnügen hatte, seine Bekanntschaft zu machen. Ihre Aufmerksamkeit gegen ihn als einen Fremden würde mir besonders angenehm sein, und ich erlaube mir, ihn Ihrer freundlichen Berücksichtigung zu empfehlen. Er wird Ihnen persönlich seine Absichten und Wüsche mitteilen, und Sie würden mich zu Dank verpflichten, wenn Sie ihn in denselben unterstützten. Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung zeichne ich Ihr ergebener Diener.

E. B.

APPENDIX

AMBERES, *30 de Agosto, 1906.*

SR. D. C. M., *Pernambuco.*

MUY SENOR NUESTRO: Tenemos el gusto de poner á la disposicion de V. nuestra Casa Agencia General de Comision que, con sucursales en España, Francia, Italia, Inglaterra y Alemania, acabamos de establecer bajo la razon social: V., H. y Cia. Nuestras muchas relaciones con los mejores fabricantes y manufactureros de los paises arriba mencionados y principales casas de Banco, nos permiten encargarnos de toda clase de negocios con la asiduidad y esmero que pueda apetecerse. Las órdenes con que V. se sirva honrarnos recibirán nuestra mejor atencion, y las bases bajo cuales se realicen nuestras operaciones serán todo lo ventajosas que permita el interes de ambos. Con este motivo nos ofrecemos de V.

S. S. Q. B. S. M.,

V., H. Y CIA.

Make an idiomatic translation of the following into the language chosen by you above:

PARIS, *September 3, 1906.*

MESSRS. V. & SON, *Brussels.*

SIRS: The high reputation enjoyed by your firm makes me very desirous of entering into business relations with you, if possible, and I consequently offer you my services in the purchases that you may think advisable to make in our market. Finding myself for a number of years in almost daily communication with the principal manufacturers of our town and suburbs, and always in touch with anything new that may be brought out, I think that I may safely say that my services would be of some value to you, and that you would have reason to be satisfied with the terms upon which I could obtain goods for you.

Awaiting a favorable reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. C.

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

SERIES NO. 1.—SHEET 2

SECOND SUBJECT—NATURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Question 1. What causes have contributed to the growth of the iron and steel industries in the United States?

Question 2. In 1855 the price per barrel of flour in New York was $12; at the close of the century it was less than $5. How was the decrease in price brought about?

Question 3. (*a*) What is the rank of the United States in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and merchant marine? (*b*) What is our rank in export trade?

Question 4. State some of the requirements for the development of a large foreign commerce, and what countries are our chief competitors for foreign trade?

Question 5. Name the States or cities as called for below which lead in the production or manufacture of the following:

Wheat (two States) .....
Rice (two States) .....
Tobacco (two States) .....
Meat products (two cities) .....
Leather (one city) .....
Glass (one city) .....
Gold (two States) .....
Silver (two States) .....
Sheep (two States) .....
Agricultural implements (one city) .....
Boots and shoes (city .....
Cotton goods (State and city) .....

APPENDIX

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 3

THIRD SUBJECT—POLITICAL ECONOMY

Question 1. (*a*) Define political economy. (*b*) Name three great works on this subject.

Question 2. Of what advantage to a consul is a knowledge of the principles of political economy?

Question 3. State some of the principal reasons for taking at stated times a census of population and industries, especially with reference to manufactures and agriculture.

Question 4. (*a*) State some of the advantages of foreign exchange in canceling indebtedness between merchants of different countries.

(*b*) Why is exchange on London or New York preferable to exchange on smaller cities?

Question 5. What are principal reasons for the development of trade between different countries?

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 4

FOURTH SUBJECT—INTERNATIONAL, MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Question 1. Define international law, and distinguish between public and private international law.

Question 2. The United States having declared its neutrality in a given case, may an American citizen build, equip, and sell a war vessel to either belligerent? If so, under what conditions?

Question 3. What were the rules adopted at the Declaration of Paris?

Question 4. (*a*) Define citizenship and domicile.

(*b*) What are the effects of naturalization upon the status of the individual (1) in the country of his birth; (2) in the country of his adoption; (3) in other countries?

(*c*) Discuss the nationality of married women.

Question 5. (*a*) Give three conditions essential to the validity of a treaty.

(*b*) Distinguish between a de facto and a de jure government.

Question 6. In general, what papers are necessary to determine the nationality of a vessel?

Question 7. Define the statute of (*a*) public vessels and their crews while in foreign waters; (*b*) private vessels and their crews while in foreign waters.

Question 8. What is meant by (*a*) salvage, (*b*) demurrage, (*c*) general average, (*d*) bottomry?

Question 9. What is (*a*) a bill of lading, (*b*) an invoice, (*c*) a power of attorney, (*d*) a draft?

Question 10. (*a*) What is a foreign bill of exchange? (*b*) Name the three original parties to a bill of exchange. (*c*) Discuss briefly the liabilities of an agent and his principal.

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 5

FIFTH SUBJECT—AMERICAN HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND INSTITUTIONS

Question 1. How, when, and from whom was (*a*) the contiguous territory of the United States acquired; (*b*) the non-contiguous territory?

Question 2. (*a*) By what treaty was the War of 1812 with Great Britain terminated?

(*b*) When was that treaty signed and when was it ratified?

(*c*) What important battle was fought after the treaty was signed, and by whom were the opposing forces in that battle commanded?

Question 3. How is the President of the United States chosen, and what are the constitutional requirements for eligibility to the office?

Question 4. Name the executive departments of the federal government, and state the principal functions of each.

Question 5. Where in the American government is the treaty-making power vested?

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 6

SIXTH SUBJECT—POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Question 1. What countries, independent or otherwise, border on the Mediterranean Sea?

Question 2. Under what sovereignty are the following places: Jerusalem, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Montevideo, Havre, Calcutta, the Azores, Yokohama, Veracruz, Mukden, Johannesburg, Christiania, Antwerp, Edinburgh, Halifax, Tangier?

Question 3. What country produces the largest supply (*a*) of cane sugar, (*b*) of beet sugar? (*c*) Name the country which refines the most petroleum, (*d*) the one which is the largest exporter of raw silk, and (*e*) the one which makes the most wine.

Question 4. What is the principal export of (*a*) Argentine Republic, (*b*) Brazil, (*c*) Chile?

Question 5. (*a*) Name the bodies of water through which a ship would pass on the shortest all-water route going from Bombay, India, to Dover, England.

(b) Name the two chief exports the ship would carry to England.

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 7.

SEVENTH SUBJECT—ARITHMETIC

Question 1. The following is the number of tons of exports of the articles named from the Straits Settlements to the countries

named for the year 1905, as furnished by the Consul-General at Singapore. Find the total number of tons of each article and the grand total number of tons for all the articles.

Articles.	United States	England	Continent of Europe	Total
Gambier	13,281	9,490	8,737	.....
Gutta-percha	419	1,154	821	.....
Gutta-jeletong	10,425	835	798	.....
Hides	208	2,016	510	.....
Rattans	4,750	2,399	9,756	.....
Tin	16,879	31,512	8,492	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....

Question 2. During the month of May, 1906, Asa Asher had the following transactions with Ashton & Co.: On May 1, he owed them a balance on account of $79.70. May 3, they sold him 46 bu. corn at 47½ ct. per bushel. May 8, he gave them a note for $175.-80. May 12, he sold them 8½ doz. chickens at 38 ct. each. May 17, they sold him a plow for $36.75. May 22, he paid them $16.75 in cash. May 24, he completed 18 days' hauling for them at $4.50 a day and was credited on account by them. May 27, he bought of them 4 kegs of syrup, each containing 10 gals., at 37½ ct. per gallon. May 28, he sold them 2,416 lb. hay at $14.50 per ton of 2,-000 lb. May 31, they gave him a note of $750, which he accepted at a discount of $11.25.

Make in the form below an itemized statement of the above account as it should appear taken from the books of Asher; make a proper heading; close the account; and bring down the balance as it should have appeared June 1, 1906.

.....*in account with*.....

Question 3. From the Straits Settlements year before last 504 tons of coffee were exported to the United States and 834 tons to Continental Europe; this was 14 2-7% less to the United States and 16⅔% less to Continental Europe than last year. What was the difference in the number of tons exported from the Straits Settlements to these two countries last year?

Question 4. What is the cost, in U. S. money, including duty, of 360 kilos woolen yarn invoiced at £49, the rates of duty being as follows:

If valued at not over 30 ct. per lb., 27½ ct. per lb. and 40% of the invoice value.

If valued at over 30 ct. per lb., 38½ ct. per lb. and 40% of the invoice value.

(1 kilo=2.2046 lb.; £1=$4.8665.)

(Absolute exactness is required, and all of the work of determining the rate of duty should be given.)

SERIES No. 1.—SHEET 8

EIGHTH SUBJECT—MODERN HISTORY (SINCE 1850) OF EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE FAR EAST

Question 1. Briefly describe the features which have been noticeable in the government and development of South American republics.

Question 2. With what countries and events do you associate the following: Alexander II; Bismarck; Marquis Ito; Dom Pedro; Cecil Rhodes; Thiers; Garibaldi; Maximilian?

Question 3. Briefly describe the form of government of the German Empire.

Question 4. What causes led up to the Russo-Japanese War, and what were its results?

APPENDIX

'RESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
leorge H. Murphy ..... For North America, including Mexico, and the Bermudas.	N. C. ..	May 23, 1906	$5,000
'leming D. Cheshire ..... For eastern Asia, including the Straits Settlements, Australia, Oceanica, and the islands of the Pacific.	N. Y...	May 24, 1906	5,000
ilbert R. Morawetz ..... For South America, Central America, the West Indies, and Curacao.	Ariz. ...	Aug. 14, 1907	5,000
ilfred L. M. Gottschalk ..... For European Russia, the Balkan States, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India (as far as the western frontier of the Straits Settlements), and Africa.	N. Y. ..	Mar. 16, 1908	5,000
ilas C. McFarland ..... For Europe, excepting European Russia, the Balkan States, and Greece.	Iowa ...	June 10, 1908	5,000

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
ABYSSINIA.				
Adis Ababa	**Hoffman Philip** ..... *f*C. G.	N. Y.	July 20, 1908	$3,500
Do.	Edward D. Vialle ..... V. C. G.	Mass.	Sept. 27, 1907	.....
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Buenos Aires	**Alban G. Snyder** ..... C. G.	W. Va.	June 22, 1906	4,500
Do.	Otto Hollender ..... V. & D. C. G.	N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1907	.....
Rosario	**Thomas B. Van Horne***b* ..... C.	Ohio	June 30, 1905	2,500
Do.	Latham Hall ..... V. & D. C.	N. J.	Apr. 2, 1906	.....
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Budapest, Hungary	**Paul Nash** ..... C. G.	N. Y.	June 1, 1908	3,500
Do.	Frank E. Mallett ..... V. & D. C. G.	Me.	Aug. 10, 1906	.....
Do.	Alfred W. Donegan ..... C. A.	Ala.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Carlsbad, Austria	**John S. Twells** ..... C.	Pa.	June 22, 1906	3,000
Do.	Sigmund Freund,*n* ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	June 30, 1906	.....
Fiume, Hungary	**Clarence Rice Slocum** ..... C.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	G. Andrews Moriarty, jr. ..... V. & D. C.	R. I.	June 17, 1908	.....
Prague, Austria	**Joseph I. Brittain** ..... C.	Ohio	Mar. 30, 1907	3,500
Do.	Arnold Weissberger*n* ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1903	.....
Reichenberg, Austria	**Charles B. Harris** ..... C.	Ind.	Mar. 30, 1907	4,000
Do.	Edward T. Heyn ..... V. & D. C.	Wis.	Jan. 6, 1908	.....
Trieste, Austria	**George M. Hotschick***nc* ..... C.	Wis.	Feb. 2, 1906	3,000
Do.	Orestes De Martini ..... V. C.	N. Y.	May 23, 1907	.....
Do.	Vincent Bures ..... D. C.	Austria	May 23, 1907	.....
Vienna, Austria	**William A. Rublee** ..... C. G.	Wis.	Mar. 26, 1903	6,000
Do.	Robt. W. Heingartner ... V. & D. C. G.	Ohio	Feb. 27, 1907	.....

*f*The Consul-General is also Minister Resident.
*b*Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
*n*Naturalized citizen.
*c*Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp	**Henry W. Diederich** ..... **C. G.**	D. C.	June 22, 1906	$5,500
Do.	Harry Tuck Sherman.... V. & D. C. G.	Me.	May 10, 1907	.....
Brussels	**Ethelbert Watts** ..... **C. G.**	Pa.	Apr. 25, 1907	5,500
Do.	Gregory Phelan..... V. & D. C. G.	Cal.	June 21, 1905	.....
Ghent	**William P. Atwell** ..... **C.**	D. C.	June 22, 1906	3,000
Do.	Julius A. Van Hee..... V. & D. C.	Iowa	Feb. 1, 1900	.....
Liege	**Henry Abert Johnson** ..... **C.**	D. C.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,000
Do.	Alexander P. Cruger..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1907	.....
BRAZIL				
Bahia	**Pierre Paul Demeras** ..... **C.**	N. H.	Mar. 10, 1908	4,000
Do.	..... V. & D. C.	.....		.....
Para	**George H. Pickerell** ..... **C.**	Ohio	May 29, 1906	4,000
Do.	Julius F. Tiedeman..... V. & D. C.	Florida	Aug. 19, 1902	.....
Do.	William R. Cox..... D. C.	Brazil	May 5, 1906	.....
Manaos	*John H. Hamilton*..... Agt.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1905	.....
Maranhão	*Joaquim B. do Prado*..... Agt.	Brazil	Jan. 14, 1903	.....
Pernambuco	**George A. Chamberlaine** ..... **C.**	N. J.	June 22, 1906	4,000
Do.	Enrique Bachilleres..... V. & D. C.	Brazil	May 24, 1902	.....
Ceara	*Antonio E. da Frota*..... Agt.	Brazil	June 17, 1897	.....
Maceio	*George Simpson* ..... Agt.	Brazil	Feb. 21, 1908	.....
Natal	*Harry J. Green*..... Agt.	N. Y.	Apr. 4, 1904	.....
Rio de Janeiro	**George E. Anderson** ..... **C. G.**	Ill.	Feb. 13, 1906	8,000
Do.	Joseph J. Slechta ..... V. & D. C. G.	S. Dak.	July 31, 1908	.....
Victoria	*Jean Zinzen* ..... Agt.	Brazil	Mar. 29, 1890	.....
Santos	**John W. O'Hara** ..... **C.**	Ind.	Aug. 15, 1907	4,000
Do.	William H. Lawrence..... V. C.	Ill.	Mar. 11, 1901	.....
Do.	Frank N. West..... D. C.	Kans.	May 20, 1908	.....
Rio Grande do Sul	*Jorge Vereker*..... Agt.	Brazil	Aug. 28, 1897	.....
São Paulo	*William E. Lee*..... Agt.	Brazil	June 18, 1908	.....

[a]Naturalized citizen.
[a]Born of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
CHILE.				
Iquique	**Rea Hannad** ... C.	Cal.	Aug. 15, 1907	$3,000
Do.	Edward E. Muecke ... V. C.	Oreg.	Oct. 8, 1900	.....
Antofagasta	*Samuel C. Greene* ... Agt.	Chile	June 4, 1907	.....
Arica	*Tomas Bradley* ... Agt.	Chile	June 30, 1906	.....
Punta Arenas	**John E. Bowen** ... C.	Iowa	June 10, 1908	3,000
Valparaiso	**Alfred A. Winslow** ... C.	Ind.	June 22, 1906	4,500
Do.	Stuart K. Lupton ... V. & D. C.	Tenn.	Sept. 21, 1906	.....
Caldera	*John Thomas Morong* ... Agt.	Chile	July 27, 1908	.....
Coquimbo	*Andrew Kerr* ... Agt.	Chile	Sept. 26, 1898	.....
Talcahuano	*Joseph O. Smith* ... Agt.	Chile	Sept. 27, 1895	.....
CHINA.				
Amoy	**Julean H. Arnold** ... C.	Cal.	May 1, 1908	4,500
Do.	... V. & D. C.	.....		.....
Do.	... Mar.	.....		1,000
Do.	Li Ung Bing ... Int.	China	Apr. 29, 1898	1,000
Antung	**Frederick D. Cloudg** ... C.	Iowa	June 22, 1908	2,500
Canton	**Leo Allen Berghols** ... C. G.	N. Y.	May 25, 1906	5,500
Do.	Willard B. Hull ... V. & D. C. G.	Iowa	Feb. 21, 1908	.....
Do.	Tsang Chue Sun ... Int.	China	Dec. 20, 1904	1,000
Do.	Willard B. Hullg ... Int.	Iowa	Feb. 21, 1908	1,000
Chefoo	**John Fowler** ... C.	Mass.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	Chas. L. L. Williams ... V. & D. C.	Ohio	July 1, 1908	.....
Do.	... D. C.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Edgar Koop ... Mar.	N. Y.	Oct. 28, 1907	1,000
Do.	Chas. L. L. Williamsg ... Int.	Ohio	July 1, 1908	1,500
Tsinanfu	... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Chungking	... C.	.....	.....	3,500

dAppointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
gEntered the consular service as Student Interpreter after examination.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Foochow	**Samuel L. Gracey** ..... C.	Mass.	Apr. 5, 1897	$4,500
Do.	Edward C. Baker*a* ..... V. & D. C.	Cal.	May 20, 1908	.....
Do.	Edward C. Baker*a* ..... Mar.	Cal.	May 20, 1908	1,000
Do.	Thomas Ling ..... Int.	China	Sept. 16, 1898	1,000
Hankow	**William Martin***n* ..... C. G.	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1905	4,500
Do.	Albert W. Pontius ..... V. & D. C. G.	Minn.	Feb. 21, 1908	.....
Do.	Albert W. Pontius*g* ..... Int.	Minn.	Feb. 21, 1908	1,500
Harbin	**Fred D. Fisher** ..... C.	Oreg.	June 22, 1906	4,000
Mukden	**Willard D. Straight** ..... C. G.	N. Y.	June 22, 1906	4,500
Do.	..... V. & D. C. G.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	M. G. Faulkner ..... Mar.	.....	Mar. 27, 1908	1,000
Do.	..... Int.	.....	.....	1,500
Nanking	**James C. McNally***n* ..... C.	Pa.	Mar. 30, 1907	4,000
Do.	Charles Reider ..... V. & D. C.	Pa.	Feb. 19, 1908	.....
Do.	Kao Luen King ..... Int.	China	Dec. 22, 1906	1,000
Newchwang	**Thomas E. Heenan** ..... C.	Minn.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	..... V. & D. C.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Thomas Miles*n* ..... Mar.	Minn.	Dec. 14, 1907	1,000
Do.	..... Int.	.....	.....	1,500
Shanghai	**Charles Denby***c* ..... C. G.	Ind.	Apr. 15, 1907	8,000
Do.	W. Roderick Dorsey ..... V. & D. C. G.	Md.	June 25, 1908	.....
Do.	Clarence E. Gauss ..... D. C. G.	Conn.	June 7, 1907	.....
Do.	Thaddeus C. White ..... Mar.	N. Y.	July 30, 1908	1,000
Do.	John I. Viney*n* ..... Stud. Int.	Va.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
Do.	George Hamilton Butler*g* ..... Int.	N. Y.	Apr. 8, 1908	1,500
Swatow	..... C.	.....	.....	2,500
Tientsin	**Edward T. Williams** ..... C. G.	Ohio	Mar. 10, 1908	5,500
Do.	..... V. & D. C. G.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Robert E. C. Stevenson ..... Mar.	Va.	Aug. 28, 1907	1,000
Do.	Hubert G. Baugh*n*g ..... Int.	Cal.	June 30, 1908	1,500

*a*Born of American parents residing abroad.
*n*Naturalized citizen.
*g*Entered the consular service as Student Interpreter after examination.
*c*Appointed under Executive order of June 27, 1906.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
COLOMBIA.				
Barranquilla	**Charles C. Eberhardt** ..... C.	Kans.	May 1, 1908	$3,500
Do.	Albro L. Burnell ..... V. & D. C.	Me.	Dec. 18, 1907	.....
Medellin	*Silas H. Wright* ..... Agt.	Mich.	Apr. 16, 1908	.....
Santa Marta	*William A. Trout* ..... Agt.	Ind.	Aug. 10, 1900	.....
Bogota	**Jay White** ..... C. G.	Mich.	June 22, 1906	3,500
Do.	Eugene Betts ..... V. & D. C. G.	N. J.	Dec. 13, 1907	.....
Bucaramanga	*Gustave Volkman* ..... Agt.	Colom.	Aug. 22, 1895	.....
Cali	*Henry J. Eder*(a) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1902	.....
Cucuta	*Philip Tillinghast, jr.* ..... Agt.	Wash.	Jan. 11, 1897	.....
Honda	*John Owen* ..... Agt.	Colom.	July 28, 1903	.....
Cartagena	**Isaac A. Manning**d ..... C.	Oreg.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,000
Do.	William B. MacMasters ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	July 18, 1908	.....
COSTA RICA.				
Port Limon	**Chester Donaldson** ..... C.	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1905	2,500
Do.	Henry O. Easton ..... V. & D. C.	Pa.	Sept. 30, 1905	.....
San Jose	**John C. Caldwell** ..... C.	Kans.	July 2, 1897	3,000
Do.	Charles S. Caldwell ..... V. C.	Kans.	Oct. 20, 1899	.....
Punta Arenas	*Leon A. Marques* ..... Agt.	C. R.	Apr. 7, 1904	.....
CUBA.				
Cienfuegos	**Max J. Baehrs** ..... C.	Nebr.	June 6, 1902	4,500
Do.	Buenaventura Carbo ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Apr. 2, 1907	.....
Caibarien	*P. B. Anderson*(n) ..... Agt.	Pa.	June 9, 1903	.....
Nuevitas	*Dean R. Wood* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	June 25, 1908	.....
Sagua la Grande	*John F. Jova*(n) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	May 9, 1903	.....

nNaturalized citizen.
dAppointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
aBorn of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Habana	**James Linn Rodgers** ..... C. G.	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1907	$8,000
Do.	Joseph A. Springer ..... V. & D. C. G.	Me.	June 23, 1902	.....
Do.	Henry P. Starrett ..... D. C. G.	Me.	Oct. 3, 1907	.....
Cardenas	*Pedro M. Mederos*(a) ..... Agt.	Conn.	Sept. 3, 1907	.....
Matanzas	*Alfred Heydrich*(a) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	July 22, 1905	.....
Santiago de Cuba	**Ross E. Holaday** ..... C.	Ohio	June 6, 1902	4,500
Do.	Henry M. Wolcott ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	June 9, 1906	.....
Antilla	*George Bayliss*(a) ..... Agt.	Cal.	Jan. 29, 1907	.....
Baracoa	*Arthur Field Lindley* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Dec. 3, 1904	.....
Manzanillo	*Francis B. Bertot*(a) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Mar. 16, 1905	.....
DENMARK and DOMINIONS.				
Copenhagen	**Frank R. Mowrer** ..... C. G.	Ohio	June 24, 1907	3,000
Do.	Victor Juhler ..... V. & D. C. G.	Ohio	June 30, 1906	.....
Do.	Axel Permin ..... D. C. G.	Den.	Feb. 14, 1907	.....
St. Thomas, West Indies	**Christopher H. Payne**b ..... C.	W. Va.	May 1, 1903	3,000
Do.	Anders E. Schröder ..... V. C.	W. I.	Sept. 30, 1902	.....
Christiansted, St. Croix Island	*Andrew J. Blackwood* ..... Agt.	W. I.	Jan. 31, 1893	.....
Frederiksted, St. Croix Island	*Robert L. Merwin* ..... Agt.	Conn.	Apr. 12, 1901	.....
St. Eustatius	*J. G. C. Every* ..... Agt.	St. Eus.	Sept. 24, 1891	.....
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.				
Puerto Plata	**Ralph J. Totten**d ..... C.	Tenn.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	Arthur W. Lithgow ..... V. C.	Mass.	Apr. 8, 1899	.....
Monte Christi	*Isaac T. Petit* ..... Agt.	D. R.	May 27, 1895	.....
Samana	*Federico Lample* ..... Agt.	D. R.	Oct. 26, 1904	.....

aNaturalized citizen.
bAppointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
dAppointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Santo Domingo	**Fenton R. McCreery** ..... *f*C. G.	Mich.	Jan. 10, 1907	.....
Do.	Juan A. Read*a* ..... V. C. G.	U. S.	June 12, 1903	.....
Azua	*John Hardy* ..... Agt.	Mass.	Aug. 11, 1885	.....
Macoris	*Edward C. Reed* ..... Agt.	D. R.	Dec. 27, 1894	.....
Sanchez	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
ECUADOR.				
Guayaquil	**Herman R. Dietrich** ..... C. G.	Mo.	Apr. 2, 1903	$4,500
Do.	Robert B. Jones*n* ..... V. C. G.	N. J.	June 2, 1902	.....
Bahia de Caraquez	*Alberto Santos* ..... Agt.	Ecuador	Sept. 10, 1900	.....
Esmeraldas	*George D. Hedian* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1908	.....
Manta	*Max Voelcker* ..... Agt.	Ecuador	Sept. 19, 1907	.....
FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.				
Algiers, Algeria	**James Johnston***n* ..... C.	N. J.	Feb. 2, 1905	2,500
Do.	Louis L. Legembre ..... V. & D. C.	Algeria	May 31, 1899	.....
Do.	John Towlson ..... D. C.	Algeria	Sept. 18, 1907	.....
Bone	*George S. Burgess* ..... Agt.	Algeria	Apr. 5, 1907	.....
Oran	*Albert H. Elford* ..... Agt.	Algeria	Nov. 7, 1906	.....
Tunis, Tunis	*Auguste J. Proux* ..... Agt.	Tunis	Dec. 6, 1906	.....
Bordeaux	**Dominic I. Murphy** ..... C.	D. C.	May 23, 1905	4,000
Do.	John Douglas Wise ..... V. & D. C.	Va.	Apr. 5, 1907	.....
Biarritz	*Frederic E. Gibert* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	May 1, 1905	.....
Calais	**James B. Milner***b* ..... C.	Ind.	Mar. 1, 1898	3,000
Do.	Herbert C. Hall ..... V. & D. C.	Mich.	Dec. 31, 1907	.....
Boulogne-sur-mer	*William Whitman* ..... Agt.	France	Oct. 21, 1903	.....
Cognac	**George H. Jackson** ..... C.	Conn.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Elisée Jouard*n* ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	June 17, 1908	.....

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*a*Born of American parents residing abroad.
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PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Goree-Dakar, Senegal	..... C.	.....	.....	$2,000
Grenoble	**Charles P. H. Nason**[b] ..... C.	Pa.	July 5, 1901	2,000
Do.	Thomas W. Murton ..... V. & D. C.	France	Jan. 24, 1902	.....
Guadeloupe, West Indies	**Joseph M. Authiern** ..... C.	R. I.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	Joseph O. Florandin ..... V. & D. C.	Guad.	Oct. 11, 1901	.....
Havre	**Alphonse Gaulin** ..... C.	R. I.	Mar. 8, 1905	5,000
Do.	John Preston Beecher ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 22, 1899	.....
Cherbourg	*Octave Canuet* ..... Agt.	France	Mar. 16, 1907	.....
Honfleur	*John N. Bourke* ..... Agt.	France	June 6, 1906	.....
St. Malo	*Raymond Moulton* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	July 14, 1880	.....
Limoges	**Eugene L. Bellisle**[c] ..... C.	Mass.	Apr. 2, 1906	2,500
Do.	Charles Roy Nasmith ..... V. C.	N. Y.	Apr. 22, 1907	.....
Lyons	**John C. Covert**[b] ..... C.	Ohio	July 17, 1897	5,000
Do.	Thomas Nicoll Browne ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1893	.....
Dijon	*Nicolas Chapuis* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	July 10, 1906	.....
Marseilles	**Horace Lee Washington** ..... C. G.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	5,500
Do.	Paul H. Cram ..... V. C. G.	Me.	Apr. 7, 1905	.....
Do.	Allan Macfarlane ..... D. C. G.	France	Feb. 6, 1903	.....
Bastia, Corsica	*Simon Damiani*[a] ..... Agt.	U. S.	Dec. 30, 1886	.....
Cette	*Carl D. Hagelin* ..... Agt.	France	Dec. 20, 1901	.....
Toulon	*Benjamin A. Jouve* ..... Agt.	France	Nov. 6, 1899	.....
Martinique, West Indies	**George B. Anderson** ..... C.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Jacques D. Schnegg ..... V. & D. C.	Mart.	June 12, 1903	.....
Nantes	**Louis Goldschmidt**[a] ..... C.	N. H.	Oct. 13, 1904	3,000
Do.	Hiram D. Bennett ..... V. C.	France	Dec. 23, 1885	.....
Angers	*Leon Ponsolle* ..... Agt.	France	Aug. 2, 1904	.....
Brest	*A. Pitel* ..... Agt.	France	Jan. 10, 1884	.....
Nice	**William Dulany Hunter** ..... C.	Minn.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,500
Do.	Harry A. Lyons ..... V. & D. C.	.....	June 8, 1908	.....

[a] Naturalized citizen.
[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[c] Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Paris	**Frank H. Mason** ..... C. G.	Ohio	Mar. 8, 1905	$12,000
Do.	Dean B. Mason ..... V. & D. C. G.	Ohio	July 7, 1906	.....
Do.	Hanson C. Coxe ..... D. C. G.	N. Y.	July 18, 1904	.....
Do.	Milton B. Kirk ..... D. C. G.	Ill.	May 28, 1907	.....
Do.	Dean B. Mason ..... C. A.	Ohio	*v*June 8, 1899	1,800
Do.	Milton B. Kirk ..... C. A.	Ill.	*v*Mar. 30, 1907	1,000
Do.	Ellwood A. Weldon ..... C. A.	Pa.	*v*Aug. 15, 1907	1,000
Rheims	**William Bardels** ..... C.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Bion B. Libby ..... V. & D. C.	Me.	June 30, 1908	.....
Roubaix	**Joseph E. Haven** ..... C.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Gaston Thiery ..... V. C.	France	Aug. 11, 1899	.....
Do.	Alfred C. Harrison ..... D. C.	France	Aug. 11, 1899	.....
Caudry	*Hans Dietiker* ..... Agt.	France	June 26, 1891	.....
Dunkirk	*Benjamin Morel* ..... Agt.	France	July 25, 1883	.....
Lille	*Christopher J. King* ..... Agt.	R. I.	Mar. 15, 1902	.....
Rouen	**Oscar Malmrosa** ..... C.	Minn.	Mar. 8, 1905	2,000
Do.	E. M. J. Dellepiane ..... V. C.	Cal.	Apr. 14, 1892	.....
Amiens	*Charles Tassencourt* ..... Agt.	France	Jan. 8, 1904	.....
Dieppe	*Walter P. S. Palmer-Samborne* ..... Agt.	France	Dec. 13, 1907	.....
Saigon, Cochin China	**Jacob E. Conner***d* ..... C.	Iowa	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Louis René Gage ..... V. C.	Co. China.	June 30, 1906	.....
St. Etienne	**William H. Hunt** ..... C.	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1906	2,500
Do.	Edmond A. Burrill ..... V. & D. C.	D. C.	Dec. 26, 1907	.....
St. Pierre, St. Pierre Island	**Douglas Jenkins***d* ..... C.	S. C.	June 22, 1908	2,000
Do.	W. Porter Boyd ..... V. & D. C.	Mo.	Feb. 10, 1908	.....
Tahiti, Society Islands	**Julius D. Dreher***e* ..... C.	S. C.	Aug. 2, 1906	2,000
Do.	Homer Tourjée ..... V. & D. C.	Mass.	Oct. 29, 1907	.....
Tamatave, Madagascar	**James G. Carter** ..... C.	Ga.	Nov. 1, 1906	2,500
Do.	Oscar d'E. de Charmoy ..... V. C.	Mad.	July 13, 1905	.....

*v*Date of appointment as Consular Clerk; appointed Consular Assistant July 1, 1908.
*n*Naturalized citizen.
*d*Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
*e*Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
GERMAN EMPIRE.				
Aix la Chapelle, Prussia	**Pendleton King** ... C.	N. C.	Dec. 12, 1905	$3,000
Do.	William J. Reuters ... V. & D. C.	Ger.	Sept. 9, 1901	.....
Apia, Samoa	**Mason Mitchell** ... C.	N. Y.	May 1, 1908	3,500
Do.	C. E. Parkhouse ... V. C.	Samoa	June 30, 1906	.....
Barmen, Prussia	**George Eugene Eager**[c] ... C.	Ill.	Mar. 29, 1906	3,500
Do.	William W. Brunswick ... V. & D. C.	Kans.	Apr. 24, 1907	.....
Berlin, Prussia	**Alexander M. Thackara** ... C. G.	Pa.	Mar. 13, 1905	8,000
Do.	Frederic W. Cauldwell ... V. & D. C. G.	D. C.	Jan. 28, 1907	.....
Do.	Frederick von Versen[n] ... D. C. G.	Md.	Dec. 5, 1894	.....
Do.	John W. Dye ... D. C. G.	Minn.	Dec. 18, 1906	.....
Do.	Frederic W. Cauldwell ... C. A.	D. C.	[v]Mar. 30, 1903	1,600
Do.	John W. Dye ... C. A.	Minn.	[v]July 21, 1906	1,000
Do.	Archibald B. Dorman ... C. A.	Ill.	[v]Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
Sorau, Prussia	*William B. Murphy* ... Agt.	N. C.	Aug. 2, 1898	.....
Bremen	**William T. Fee** ... C.	Ohio	June 22, 1906	5,000
Do.	Fredk. Hoyermann[n] ... V. & D. C.	Ill.	Aug. 25, 1904	.....
Brake, Oldenburg	*Wilhelm Clemens* ... Agt.	Ger.	Nov. 13, 1885	.....
Bremerhaven, Bremen	*John H. Schnabel* ... Agt.	Ger.	June 6, 1898	.....
Breslau, Prussia	**Herman L. Spahr**[c] ... C.	S. C.	June 30, 1906	2,500
Do.	Richard Wackerow ... V. C.	Ger.	Mar. 27, 1902	.....
Brunswick, Brunswick	**Talbot J. Albert**[b] ... C.	Md.	Oct. 12, 1897	2,500
Do.	Julius Seckel ... V. & D. C.	Ger.	Sept. 8, 1893	.....
Shemnitz, Saxony	**Thomas H. Norton** ... C.	Ohio	July 25, 1906	3,500
Do.	Frederick J. Dietzman ... V. & D. C.	Mass.	Nov. 28, 1900	.....
Coburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	**Frank Dillingham** ... C. G.	Cal.	Jan. 4, 1906	4,500
Do.	Matthew C. Dillingham ... V. & D. C. G.	Cal.	Sept. 12, 1906	.....
Sonneberg, Saxe-Meiningen	*Ernst C. Meyer* ... Agt.	Wis.	Nov. 6, 1905	.....
Cologne, Prussia	**Hiram J. Dunlap** ... C.	Ill.	Mar. 17, 1905	3,500
Do.	Charles Lesimple ... V. & D. C.	Ger.	Apr. 29, 1901	.....

[c]Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[n]Naturalized citizen.
[v]Date of appointment as Consular Clerk; appointed Consular Assistant July 1, 1908.
[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Dresden, Saxony	**T. St. John Gaffney**[a] ..... C. G.	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1905	$4,500
Do.	Alfred C. Johnson ..... V. C. G.	Pa.	Oct. 7, 1898	.....
Do.	Ulysses J. Bywaters ..... D. C. G.	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1906	.....
Erfurt, Prussia	**Will L. Lowrie** ..... C.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Gustav Lauter, jr. ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	July 30, 1908	.....
Frankfort-on-Main, Prussia	**Richard Guenther**[a] ..... C. G.	Wis.	Nov. 11, 1898	5,500
Do.	Charles A. Risdorf ..... V. & D. C. G.	N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1905	.....
Do.	Simon W. Hanauer[a] ..... D. C. G.	Pa.	Dec. 1, 1900	.....
Cassel, Prussia	*Gustav C. Kothe* (a) ..... Agt.	Kans.	Mar. 15, 1894	.....
Wiesbaden, Prussia	*John B. Brewer* (a) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Aug. 26, 1903	.....
Hamburg	**Robert P. Skinner** ..... C. G.	Ohio	June 10, 1908	8,000
Do.	E. H. L. Mummenhoff ..... V. & D. C. G.	Ger.	Mar. 18, 1903	.....
Do.	Otto W. Hellmrich ..... D. C. G.	Ger.	Mar. 18, 1903	.....
Cuxhaven	*Johann G. F. Starke* ..... Agt.	Ger.	June 13, 1890	.....
Kiel, Prussia	*Paul H. J. Sartori* ..... Agt.	Ger.	Jan. 3, 1899	.....
Lübeck	*Wolfgang Gaederts* ..... Agt.	Ger.	Mar. 23, 1903	.....
Hanover, Prussia	**Robert J. Thompson**[c] ..... C.	Ill.	June 29, 1906	3,000
Do.	James M. Bowcock ..... V. & D. C.	Colo.	Mar. 31, 1908	.....
Kehl, Baden	**William J. Pike** ..... C.	Pa.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,000
Do.	Carl W. Schmitt ..... V. & D. C.	Ger.	June 2, 1908	.....
Leipzig, Saxony	**Southard P. Warner** ..... C.	Md.	Aug. 9, 1904	4,000
Do.	Frederick Nachod ..... V. & D. C.	Ger.	Mar. 3, 1884	.....
Do.	Rudolph Fricke ..... D. C.	Ger.	Nov. 17, 1893	.....
Gera, Reuss Schleitz	*Charles Neuer*(a) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1904	.....
Magdeburg, Prussia	**Frank S. Hannah**[b] ..... C.	Ill.	July 21, 1904	2,500
Do.	James L. A. Burrell ..... V. & D. C.	Md.	Dec. 6, 1904	.....
Mannheim, Baden	**Samuel H. Shank** ..... C.	Ind.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,500
Do.	Joseph H. Leute ..... V. C.	Pa.	Aug. 10, 1906	.....
Neustadt-an-der-Hardt, Bavaria	*Leopold Blum* ..... Agt.	Ger.	June 30, 1893	.....

[a] Naturalized citizen.
[a] Born of American parents residing abroad.
[c] Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Munich, Bavaria	**Thomas Willing Peters** ..... **C G**	D. C.	Mar. 30, 1907	$4,500
Do.	Abraham Schlesinger[n] ....V. & D. C. G	N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1904	.....
Do.	.....D. C. G	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg, Bavaria	**Heaton W. Harris** ..... **C**	Ohio	Mar. 30, 1907	4,000
Do.	Oscar Bock .....V. & D. C	Ger.	May 19, 1903	.....
Plauen, Saxony	**Carl Bailey Hurst**[a] ..... **C**	D. C.	Aug. 23, 1905	4,000
Do.	Richard B. Washington.....V. & D. C	Va.	June 23, 1908	.....
Markneukirchen, Saxony	*W. Bruce Wallace*.....Agt	Iowa	June 18, 1908	.....
Stettin, Prussia	**Selah Merrill** ..... **C**	Mass.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Henry Harder.....V. & D. C	Ger.	Feb. 4, 1898	.....
Danzig, Prussia	*Ernst A. Claaszen* .....Agt	Ger.	Dec. 23, 1902	.....
Königsberg, Prussia	*Alexander Eckhardt(n)*.....Agt	N. Y.	Mar. 13, 1899	.....
Swinemünde, Prussia	*Wilhelm Potenberg* .....Agt	Ger.	Mar. 16, 1907	.....
Stuttgart, Wurttemberg	**Edward Higgins** ..... **C**	Mass.	Apr. 29, 1907	4,000
Do.	Ernest Entenmann[n].....V. & D. C	N. Y.	Mar. 18, 1907	.....
Tsingtau, China	**Wilbur T. Gracey** ..... **C**	Mass.	June 22, 1906	4,000
Do.	Ernest Vollmer .....V. & D. C	Cal.	Nov. 2, 1907	.....
Do.	Ernest Vollmer.....Int	Cal.	Feb. 4, 1907	1,000
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.				
Aden, Arabia	..... **C**	.....	.....	2,500
Do.	George M. Gordon.....V. C	Arabia	Feb. 14, 1906	.....
Hodeida	*Erich Lindenmeyer* .....Agt	Arabia	Mar. 16, 1907	.....
Auckland, New Zealand	**William A. Prickitt** ..... **C. G**	N. J.	Nov. 6, 1905	4,500
Do.	Leonard A. Bachelder.....V. C. G.	Mass.	July 15, 1903	.....
Christchurch	*Frank Graham* .....Agt	N. Z.	Mar. 13, 1903	.....
Dunedin	*Frederick O. Bridgeman*.....Agt	N. Z.	Oct. 30, 1900	.....
Wellington	*John G. Duncan* .....Agt	N. Z.	June 12, 1906	.....
Barbados, West Indies	**Chester W. Martin** ..... **C**	Mich.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	Houghton R. Kervey.....V. & D. C	Pa.	Mar. 2, 1906	.....
Roseau, Dominica	*Henry A. Frampton* .....Agt	Domin.	Nov. 24, 1896	.....
St. Lucia	*William Peter* .....Agt	St. Lucia.	Jan. 8, 1873	.....
St. Vincent	*Ernest A. Richards* .....Agt	St. Vin.	Feb. 26, 1897	.....

[n]Naturalized citizen. [a]Born of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Belfast, Ireland	**Samuel S. Knabenshue** ..... C.	Ohio	Jan. 9, 1905	$5,000
Do.	Paul Knabenshue ..... V. C.	Ohio	June 20, 1906	.....
Do.	Edward Harvey ..... D. C.	Ireland	June 20, 1906	.....
Ballymena	*Wilson McKeown* ..... Agt.	Ireland	Nov. 14, 1901	.....
Londonderry	*Philip O'Hagan* ..... Agt.	Ireland	June 8, 1908	.....
Lurgan	*F. W. Magahan* ..... Agt.	Ireland	Mar. 29, 1882	.....
Belize, Honduras	**William L. Avery**[b] ..... C.	Mont.	Mar. 9, 1898	2,500
Do.	John H. Biddle ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	July 27, 1907	.....
Birmingham, England	**Albert Halstead**[c] ..... C.	D. C.	Apr. 3, 1906	4,500
Do.	Arthur V. Blakemore ..... V. C.	England	June 21, 1907	.....
Do.	Ernest Harker ..... D. C.	England	Nov. 15, 1893	.....
Kidderminster	*James Morton* ..... Agt.	England	Mar. 10, 1870	.....
Redditch	*William U. Brewer* ..... Agt.	Pa.	Mar. 13, 1905	.....
Wolverhampton	*Edward T. Cresswell* ..... Agt.	England	Aug. 10, 1906	.....
Bombay, India	**E. Haldeman Dennison** ..... C.	Ohio	June 22, 1906	4,000
Do.	Charles Davis Healy ..... V. C.	Ill.	May 2, 1908	.....
Bradford, England	**Erastus Sheldon Day** ..... C.	Conn.	Apr. 7, 1897	3,500
Do.	Thomas L. Renton ..... V. & D. C.	England	Oct. 23, 1883	.....
Do.	Richard B. Nicholls ..... D. C.	England	Aug. 2, 1893	.....
Bristol, England	**J. Perry Worden**[d] ..... C.	Mich.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Richard Castle ..... V. & D. C.	England	Jan. 9, 1906	.....
Burslem, England	**Edward B. Walker**[c] ..... C.	N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1906	3,000
Do.	John H. Copestake ..... V. & D. C.	England	Aug. 21, 1905	.....
Calcutta, India	**William H. Michael** ..... C. G.	Nebr.	Nov. 16, 1905	6,000
Do.	Olin M. Eakins ..... V. & D. C. G.	N. J.	Feb. 15, 1904	.....
Chitagong	*John L. Brown* ..... Agt.	India	Sept. 28, 1901	.....
Calgary, Alberta	**E. Scott Hotchkiss** ..... C.	Wis.	June 28, 1906	3,000
Do.	H. Edgar Anderson ..... V. & D. C.	S. Dak.	Sept. 12, 1906	.....
Lethbridge	*Walter R. Dobbin* ..... Agt.	Iowa	Apr. 4, 1908	.....

[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[c] Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[d] Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Campbellton, New Brunswick	**Theodosius Botkin** ..... C...	Utah	Mar. 30, 1907	$2,000
Do.	Francis F. Matheson..... V. C...	N. B.	July 1, 1908	.....
Paspebiac	*Daniel Bisson* ..... Agt...	Canada ..	Apr. 17, 1889	.....
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	**Julius G. Lay** ..... C. G...	D. C.	May 24, 1906	6,000
Do.	George L. Foster..... V. & D. C. G...	N. Y.	May 19, 1906	.....
Kimberley	*Alpheus F. Williams* ..... Agt...	Cal.	Feb. 10, 1906	.....
Cardiff, Wales	**Lorin A. Lathrop** ..... C...	Cal.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,500
Do.	Albert S. Phillips..... V. & D. C...	Ill.	Dec. 28, 1905	.....
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	**Franklin D. Hale** ..... C...	Vt.	May 1, 1908	2,000
Do.	Arthur George Peake..... V. & D. C...	P. E. I. ..	Aug. 30, 1907	.....
Souris	*Caleb C. Carlton, jr.* ..... Agt...	Mass.	June 25, 1904	.....
Summerside	*Neil Sinclair* ..... Agt...	P. E. I. ..	Oct. 8, 1907	.....
Colombo, Ceylon	**William C. Teichmann** ..... C...	Mo.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	William H. Doyle..... V. & D. C...	Conn.	Aug. 7, 1907	.....
Cork (Queenstown), Ireland ..	**Henry S. Culver** ..... C...	Ohio	June 22, 1906	2,500
Do.	George B. Dawson..... V. & D. C...	Ireland ..	Jan. 21, 1908	.....
Limerick	*Edmund Ludlow* ..... Agt...	Ireland ..	Nov. 7, 1896	.....
Waterford	*William H. Farrell* ..... Agt...	Ireland ..	Jan. 31, 1880	.....
Cornwall, Ontario	**John E. Hamilton** ..... C...	Ky.	June 22, 1906	2,000
Do.	David A. Flack ..... V. & D. C...	Canada ..	June 30, 1906	.....
Dawson, Yukon Territory ..	**George C. Cole** ..... C...	W. Va. ..	June 22, 1906	5,000
Do.	G. Carlton Woodward..... V. & D. C...	Pa.	Oct. 26, 1904	.....
Dublin, Ireland	**Alfred K. Moe** ..... C...	N. J.	Oct. 13, 1904	4,000
Do.	Arthur Donn Piatt..... V. & D. C...	Ohio	May 6, 1893	.....
Athlone	*John Burgess* ..... Agt...	Ireland ..	June 20, 1888	.....
Galway	*Robert A. Tennant* ..... Agt...	Ireland ..	May 4, 1901	.....
Dundee, Scotland	**John C. Higginsb** ..... C...	Del.	July 5, 1897	4,000
Do.	Allan Baxter..... V. & D. C...	Scotland .	June 23, 1894	.....
Aberdeen	*William P. Quann(n)* ..... Agt...	Minn.	Aug. 18, 1906	.....

b Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
n Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Dunfermline, Scotland	**Maxwell Blake** ....C...	Mo.	Dec. 21, 1907	$3,000
Do.	Charles Drysdale....V. C...	Scotland	May 29, 1899	.....
Kirkcaldy	*J. Lockhart Innes* ....Agt...	Scotland	Feb. 6, 1903	.....
Durban, Natal	**Edwin S. Cunningham** ....C...	Tenn.	June 22, 1906	3,500
Do.	Alphyon P. Richardson....V. & D. C...	N. J.	Jan. 24, 1908	.....
Edinburgh, Scotland	**Rufus Fleming**[b] ....C...	Ohio	Oct. 5, 1897	3,500
Do.	Frederick P. Piatt....V. & D. C...	Ohio	July 5, 1894	.....
Galashiels	*John Stalker* ....Agt...	Scotland	May 4, 1894	.....
Fernie, British Columbia	**Frank C. Denison** ....C...	Vt.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	John R. Pollock....V. C...	Oreg.	Aug. 5, 1908	.....
Fort Erie, Ontario	**Horace J. Harvey**[b] ....C...	N. Y.	July 1, 1902	2,000
Do.	Lewis H. Manly....V. & D. C...	N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1902	.....
Georgetown, Guiana	**Arthur J. Clare**[a] ....C...	D. C.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Donald Mitchell....V. & D. C...	Guiana	Mar. 3, 1905	.....
Cayenne	*Charles Henri Fourrage*....Agt...	Guiana	Apr. 2, 1903	.....
Paramaribo	....Agt...	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar, Spain	**Richard L. Sprague**[a] ....C...	Mass.	July 18, 1901	2,500
Do.	Arthur D. Hayden....V. & D. C...	D. C.	May 17, 1907	.....
Glasgow, Scotland	**John N. McCunn**[a] ....C...	Wis.	Jan. 14, 1908	4,500
Do.	Alfred Middleton....V. C...	Scotland	Sept. 24, 1907	.....
Do.	Robert A. Thomson....D. C...	Scotland	Sept. 24, 1907	.....
Greenock	*James A. Love* ....Agt...	Scotland	Mar. 27, 1891	.....
Troon	*Peter H. Waddell* ....Agt...	Scotland	Mar. 5, 1896	.....
Halifax, Nova Scotia	**David F. Wilber** ....C. G...	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1907	4,500
Do.	Geo. B. Stephenson....V. & D. C. G...	Ind.	May 2, 1908	.....
Bridgewater	*William H. Owen* ....Agt...	N. S.	Apr. 18, 1872	.....
Liverpool	*Jason M. Mack* ....Agt...	N. S.	Dec. 28, 1895	.....
Lunenburg	*Daniel J. Rudolf* ....Agt...	N. S.	June 13, 1907	.....
Hamilton, Bermuda	**W. Maxwell Greene**[b] ....C...	R. I.	Jan. 14, 1898	2,500
Do.	William H. Heyl....V. & D. C...	Ber.	Apr. 18, 1902	.....

[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[a]Naturalized citizen.
[c]Born of American parents residing abroad.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Hamilton, Ontario	**James M. Shepard**[b] ... C.	Mich.	July 17, 1897	$3,000
Do.	Richard Butler[n] ... V. & D. C.	Ill.	Feb. 16, 1898	.....
Brantford	*Martin W. McEwen* ... Agt.	Canada	Sept. 6, 1904	.....
Galt	*James Ryerson* ... Agt.	Canada	Feb. 23, 1899	.....
Hobart, Tasmania	**Henry D. Baker**[d] ... C.	Ill.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Charles Ernest Webster ... V. C.	Tasm.	July 13, 1899	.....
Launceston	*Lindsay Tullock* ... Agt.	Tasm.	Feb. 10, 1887	.....
Hongkong, China	**Amos P. Wilder**[c] ... C. G.	Wis.	Mar. 7, 1906	8,000
Do.	Stuart J. Fuller ... V. & D. C. G.	N. Y.	Apr. 20, 1906	.....
Do.	James Chue ... Int.	China	May 9, 1906	1,000
Huddersfield, England	**Frederick I. Brighto**[c] ... C.	Ohio	Mar. 26, 1906	3,000
Do.	David J. Bailey ... V. & D. C.	England	July 26, 1893	.....
Hull, England	**Walter C. Hamm**[b] ... C.	Pa.	July 18, 1903	2,500
Do.	Ernest E. Haller ... V. C.	England	Nov. 22, 1901	.....
Johannesburg, Transvaal	**Edwin N. Gunsaulus** ... C.	Ohio	June 10, 1908	5,000
Do.	Herman A. Loeser ... V. C.	N. Y.	June 12, 1908	.....
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony	*Arthur E. Fichardt* ... Agt.	So. Af.	Feb. 26, 1907	.....
Karachi, India	**Wallace C. Bond** ... C.	Wyo.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Kingston, Jamaica	**Frederick Van Dyne**[e] ... C.	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1907	4,500
Do.	William H. Orrett ... V. & D. C.	Jamaica	Nov. 22, 1902	.....
Black River	*C. M. Farquharson* ... Agt.	Jamaica	Feb. 17, 1893	.....
Montego Bay	*Harry M. Doubleday* ... Agt.	N. Y.	June 3, 1907	.....
Port Morant	*Cecil C. Langlois* ... Agt.	Jamaica	Mar. 12, 1901	.....
St. Ann's Bay	*Anthony B. D. Rerrie* ... Agt.	Jamaica	Oct. 22, 1902	.....
Kingston, Ontario	**Howard D. Van Sant** ... C.	N. J.	Sept. 15, 1905	2,500
Do.	Matthew H. Folger ... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1874	.....
Deseronto	*Frank Brennan* ... Agt.	Canada	Mar. 24, 1908	.....
Trenton	*Stephen J. Young* ... Agt.	Canada	June 2, 1891	.....

[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[n] Naturalized citizen.
[d] Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
[c] Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[e] Appointed under Executive order of June 27, 1906.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Dunfermline, Scotland	**Maxwell Blake** ... **C.**	Mo.	Dec. 21, 1907	$3,000
Do.	Charles Drysdale ... V. C.	Scotland	May 29, 1899	.....
Kirkcaldy	*J. Lockhart Innes* ... Agt.	Scotland	Feb. 6, 1903	.....
Durban, Natal	**Edwin S. Cunningham** ... **C.**	Tenn.	June 22, 1906	3,500
Do.	Alphyon P. Richardson ... V. & D. C.	N. J.	Jan. 24, 1908	.....
Edinburgh, Scotland	**Rufus Fleming**[b] ... **C.**	Ohio	Oct. 5, 1897	3,500
Do.	Frederick P. Piatt ... V. & D. C.	Ohio	July 5, 1894	.....
Galashiels	*John Stalker* ... Agt.	Scotland	May 4, 1894	.....
Fernie, British Columbia	**Frank C. Denison** ... **C.**	Vt.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	John R. Pollock ... V. C.	Oreg.	Aug. 5, 1908	.....
Fort Erie, Ontario	**Horace J. Harvey**[b] ... **C.**	N. Y.	July 1, 1902	2,000
Do.	Lewis H. Manly ... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1902	.....
Georgetown, Guiana	**Arthur J. Clare**[a] ... **C.**	D. C.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Donald Mitchell ... V. & D. C.	Guiana	Mar. 3, 1905	.....
Cayenne	*Charles Henri Fourrage* ... Agt.	Guiana	Apr. 2, 1903	.....
Paramaribo	... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar, Spain	**Richard L. Sprague**[a] ... **C.**	Mass.	July 18, 1901	2,500
Do.	Arthur D. Hayden ... V. & D. C.	D. C.	May 17, 1907	.....
Glasgow, Scotland	**John N. McCunn**[a] ... **C.**	Wis.	Jan. 14, 1908	4,500
Do.	Alfred Middleton ... V. C.	Scotland	Sept. 24, 1907	.....
Do.	Robert A. Thomson ... D. C.	Scotland	Sept. 24, 1907	.....
Greenock	*James A. Love* ... Agt.	Scotland	Mar. 27, 1891	.....
Troon	*Peter H. Waddell* ... Agt.	Scotland	Mar. 5, 1896	.....
Halifax, Nova Scotia	**David F. Wilber** ... **C. G.**	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1907	4,500
Do.	Geo. B. Stephenson ... V. & D. C. G.	Ind.	May 2, 1908	.....
Bridgewater	*William H. Owen* ... Agt.	N. S.	Apr. 18, 1872	.....
Liverpool	*Jason M. Mack* ... Agt.	N. S.	Dec. 28, 1895	.....
Lunenburg	*Daniel J. Rudolf* ... Agt.	N. S.	June 13, 1907	.....
Hamilton, Bermuda	**W. Maxwell Greene**[b] ... **C.**	R. I.	Jan. 14, 1898	2,500
Do.	William H. Heyl ... V. & D. C.	Ber.	Apr. 18, 1902	.....

[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[a]Naturalized citizen.
[c]Born of American parents residing abroad.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Nassau, N. P.	**Julian Potter**[b] ... C.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1903	$3,000
Do.	Edwin Charles Moseley ... V. C.	Baha.	July 18, 1908	.....
Albert Town	*José G. Maura* ... Agt.	Baha.	Oct. 5, 1898	.....
Dunmore Town	*Samuel M. Sweeting* ... Agt.	Baha.	Mar. 21, 1906	.....
Governor's Harbor	*Abner W. Griffin* ... Agt.	Baha.	Mar. 3, 1896	.....
Mathewtown	*Daniel D. Sargent* ... Agt.	Baha.	July 20, 1896	.....
Newcastle, New South Wales.	**George B. Kilmaster**[a] ... C.	Mich.	Jan. 9, 1908	3,000
Do.	John K. Foster ... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1907	.....
Brisbane, Queensland	*J. Asbury Caldwell* ... Agt.	Ill.	July 13, 1908	.....
Townsville, Queensland	*David J. Brownhill* ... Agt.	Queens.	Feb. 8, 1905	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.	**Horace W. Metcalf** ... C.	Me.	June 25, 1897	3,000
Do.	Hetherington Nixon ... V. & D. C.	England	July 2, 1896	.....
Carlisle	*Thomas S. Strong* ... Agt.	England	Oct. 25, 1898	.....
Sunderland	*Thomas A. Horan* ... Agt.	England	Dec. 21, 1895	.....
West Hartlepool	*Hans C. Nielsen* ... Agt.	England	May 15, 1899	.....
Niagara Falls, Ontario	**William H. H. Webster** ... C.	N. Y.	Oct. 26, 1903	2,000
Do.	Neville B. Colcock ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Feb. 16, 1900	.....
Nottingham, England	**Frank W. Mahin** ... C.	Iowa	June 11, 1902	4,500
Do.	William Force Stead ... V. & D. C.	D. C.	June 11, 1908	.....
Do.	Thomas H. Cook ... D. C.	England	Oct. 26, 1900	.....
Derby	*Charles K. Eddowes* ... Agt.	England	Oct. 13, 1882	.....
Leicester	*Samuel S. Partridge* ... Agt.	England	June 1, 1891	.....
Orillia, Ontario	**Harry P. Dill** ... C.	Me.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Robert H. Jupp ... V. & D. C.	Canada	July 7, 1900	.....
Midland	*Ronald F. White* ... Agt.	Canada	Oct. 14, 1907	.....
North Bay, Nipissing	*Edgar C. Wakefield* ... Agt.	Me.	Oct. 1, 1906	.....
Parry Sound	*Walter R. Foot* ... Agt.	Canada	Nov. 2, 1892	.....
Ottawa, Ontario	**John G. Foster** ... C. G.	Vt.	June 18, 1903	6,000
Do.	Horace M. Sanford ... V. & D. C. G.	Conn.	Sept. 9, 1898	.....
Arnprior	*James J. McBride* ... Agt.	Ohio	Sept. 23, 1905	.....
Owen Sound, Ontario	**Augustus G. Seyfert** ... C.	Pa.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	William T. Robertson ... V. & D. C.	Canada	July 27, 1908	.....

[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[a]Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Plymouth, England	**Joseph G. Stephens** a ... C.	Ind.	July 15, 1897	$2,500
Do.	John J. Stephens ... V. & D. C.	Ind.	Oct. 7, 1899	.....
Falmouth	*Howard Fox* ... Agt.	England	Dec. 28, 1905	.....
St. Marys, Scilly Islands	*John Banfield, jr.* ... Agt.	England	July 29, 1876	.....
Port Antonio, Jamaica	**Nicholas R. Snyder** ... C.	Pa.	June 22, 1906	3,000
Do.	Daniel H. Jackson ... V. & D. C.	Jamaica	June 30, 1906	.....
Port Maria	*Alfred Savariau* ... Agt.	Jamaica	Feb. 8, 1905	.....
Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope	**Robert Brent Mosher** ... C.	D. C.	Nov. 21, 1906	3,500
Do.	Charles J. Wright ... V. & D. C.	Ohio	Jan. 2, 1907	.....
East London	*William H. Fuller* ... Agt.	Cape Col.	Mar. 28, 1884	.....
Port Louis, Mauritius	**Samuel C. Read** d ... C.	Ill.	June 22, 1908	2,000
Do.	Robert E. Sneeden ... V. C.	Mauri.	Dec. 7, 1906	.....
Prescott, Ontario	**Martin R. Sackett** b ... C.	N. Y.	June 5, 1903	2,500
Do.	James Buckly ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Apr. 5, 1876	.....
Quebec, Quebec	**William W. Henry** b ... C.	Vt.	July 17, 1807	3,500
Do.	Frank S. Stocking ... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1908	.....
Levis	*Charles M. Barclay* ... Agt.	Canada	Jan. 14, 1903	.....
Victoriaville	*George E. Beaudet* (n) ... Agt.	Cal.	Apr. 28, 1902	.....
Rangoon, India	**Ernest A. Wakefield** ... C.	Me.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Rimouski, Quebec	**Frederick M. Ryder** n ... C.	Conn.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Michel Ringuet, jr. ... V. & D. C.	Canada	June 30, 1906	.....
Cabano	*Thomas T. Hammond* ... Agt.	Me.	Sept. 6, 1906	.....
Edmunston	*J. Adolphe Guy* ... Agt.	N. B.	June 1, 1896	.....
St. John, New Brunswick	**Gebhard Willrich** b ... C.	Wis.	Oct. 3, 1905	3,000
Do.	Omar E. Mueller ... V. & D. C.	Ohio	May 25, 1908	.....
Fredericton	*James T. Sharkey* ... Agt.	N. B.	Dec. 30, 1893	.....
St. John's, Newfoundland	**James S. Benedict** ... C.	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,500
Do.	Henry F. Bradshaw ... V. C.	N. F.	May 1, 1897	.....
Port aux Basques	*James W. Keating* ... Agt.	N. F.	May 24, 1902	.....
St. John's, Quebec	**Charles Deal** b ... C.	N. Y.	July 17, 1897	2,000
Do.	John Donaghy ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Feb. 26, 1890	.....

d Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
b Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
n Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	**Charles A. McCullough**[b] ... C.	Me.	July 17, 1897	$2,000
Do.	Charlie N. Vroom ... V. & D. C.	N. B.	Aug. 26, 1895	.....
Campobello Island	*John J. Alexander*(n) ... Agt.	Me.	May 7, 1887	.....
Sandakan, British North Borneo	**Orlando H. Baker** ... C.	Iowa	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	John Wardrop ... V. C.	B. N. B.	Dec. 2, 1907	.....
Kudat	*Charles Francis Giddy* ... Agt.	B. N. B.	July 24, 1908	.....
Sarnia, Ontario	**Neal McMillan**[nb] ... C.	Mich.	Jan. 10, 1898	2,500
Do.	Arthur J. Chester ... V. & D. C.	Canada	May 18, 1900	.....
Clinton	*A. O. Pattison* ... Agt.	Canada	July 11, 1890	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	**George W. Shotts** ... C.	Mich.	June 22, 1906	2,500
Do.	John N. Fairbairn ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Aug. 17, 1906	.....
Sudbury	*David M. Brodie* ... Agt.	Canada	Feb. 1, 1907	.....
Sheffield, England	**Charles N. Daniels**[b] ... C.	Conn.	Sept. 25, 1903	3,000
Do.	Herbert Hughes ... V. C.	England	July 31, 1902	.....
Do.	Luther J. Parr ... D. C.	England	July 31, 1902	.....
Barnsley	*Charles McNaughton* ... Agt.	England	Apr. 2, 1903	.....
Sherbrooke, Quebec	**Paul Lang**[b] ... C.	N. H.	July 15, 1897	3,500
Do.	George E. Borlase ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Feb. 4, 1899	.....
Cookshire	*William F. Given* ... Agt.	D. C.	Aug. 6, 1898	.....
Megantic	*Henry W. Albro* ... Agt.	Canada	Oct. 28, 1898	.....
Stanstead Junction	*Hoel S. Beebe* ... Agt.	Vt.	Mar. 31, 1908	.....
Waterloo	*Charles M. Eastman* ... Agt.	Vt.	Apr. 17, 1901	.....
Sierra Leone, West Africa	**William J. Yerby**[c] ... C.	Tenn.	June 28, 1906	2,000
Do.	John R. King ... V. C.	Ohio	June 20, 1906	.....
Singapore, Straits Settlements	**Thornwell Haynes** ... C. G.	S. C.	Mar. 30, 1907	4,500
Do.	Geo. E. Chamberlin ... V. & D. C. G.	N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1906	.....
Penang	*Otto Schule* ... Agt.	S. S.	July 20, 1907	.....

[n]Naturalized citizen.
[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[c]Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Southampton, England	**Albert W. Swalm** ... C.	Iowa	Mar. 19, 1903	$4,500
Do.	Richard Jones[n] ... V. & D. C.	N. J.	Nov. 25, 1898	.....
Guernsey	*William Carey* ... Agt.	England	Apr. 8, 1880	.....
Jersey	*E. B. Renouf* ... Agt.	Jersey	Dec. 1, 1892	.....
Portsmouth	*John Main* ... Agt.	England	Sept. 16, 1902	.....
Weymouth	*Frederick W. Fuller* ... Agt.	England	July 17, 1902	.....
Suva, Fiji Islands	... C.	.....	.....	2,000
Do.	Leslie E. Brown ... V. C.	Suva	May 13, 1908	.....
Swansea, Wales	**Jesse H. Johnson** ... C.	Tex.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,000
Do.	William D. Rees ... V. & D. C.	Wales	Oct. 29, 1897	.....
Sydney, Nova Scotia	**John E. Kehl** ... C.	Ohio	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	John E. Burchell ... V. C.	N. S.	Aug. 19, 1897	.....
Canso	*Alfred W. Hart* ... Agt.	N. S.	July 23, 1885	.....
Louisburg	*Henry C. V. Le Vatte* ... Agt.	N. S.	Nov. 3, 1898	.....
Pictou	*John R. Davies* ... Agt.	N. S.	July 27, 1897	.....
Port Hawkesbury	*Alexander Bain* ... Agt.	N. S.	Oct. 26, 1886	.....
Sydney, New South Wales	**John P. Bray** ... C. G.	N. Dak.	June 10, 1908	5,500
Do.	Harold L. Hughes ... V. C.	Mass.	Nov. 27, 1907	.....
Norfolk Island	*Isaac Robinson* ... Agt.	N. S. W.	Nov. 18, 1887	.....
Toronto, Ontario	**Robert S. Chilton, Jr.** ... C.	D. C.	Mar. 10, 1905	4,000
Do.	David S. Tovell ... V. & D. C.	Canada	Dec. 6, 1904	.....
Peterborough	*Frank J. Bell* ... Agt.	Canada	July 14, 1906	.....
Trinidad, West Indies	... C.	.....	.....	3,000
Do.	Spencer J. Kirton ... V. C.	Trinidad	Oct. 8, 1904	.....
Grenada	*P. J. Dean* ... Agt.	Grenada	Dec. 16, 1891	.....
Turks Island, West Indies	**Joseph A. Howells**[b] ... C.	Ohio	Oct. 30, 1905	2,000
Do.	W. Stanley Jones ... V. C.	T. Isl.	Oct. 9, 1895	.....
Cockburn Harbor	*Cleophas Hunt Durham* ... Agt.	T. Isl.	July 1, 1896	.....
Salt Cay	*Daniel F. Harriott* ... Agt.	T. Isl.	Aug. 16, 1888	.....
Vancouver, British Columbia	**George N. West** ... C. G.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	Harry H. Phillips ... V. C. G.	Wash.	July 22, 1908	.....
Do.	Alfred E. Galpin ... D. C. G.	Canada	July 22, 1908	.....
Nelson	*Walter S. Riblet* ... Agt.	Wash.	Aug. 19, 1902	.....

[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[n] Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Victoria, British Columbia	**Abraham E. Smith**[nb] ... C.	Ill.	July 2, 1897	$4,000
Do.	Robert M. Newcomb ... V. & D. C.	Ill.	Mar. 25, 1907	.....
Chemainus	*Albert Lee Palmer* ... Agt.	Minn.	Mar. 7, 1907	.....
Cumberland	*George W. Clinton* ... Agt.	Pa.	Nov. 10, 1898	.....
Nanaimo	*Joseph H. Pashley* ... Agt.	U. S.	Mar. 26, 1906	.....
Windsor, Ontario	**Harry A. Conant** ... C.	Mich.	Apr. 18, 1905	2,500
Do.	Daniel Chater ... V. & D. C.	Canada	June 13, 1904	.....
Winnipeg, Manitoba	**John Edward Jones** ... C. G.	D. C.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	Carl R. Loop ... V. & D. C. G.	Ind.	June 30, 1908	.....
Emerson	*Duncan McArthur* ... Agt.	Canada	Mar. 30, 1889	.....
Fort William, Ontario	*C. W. Jarvis* ... Agt.	Canada	July 17, 1895	.....
Gretna	*Michael Long* ... Agt.	Canada	Nov. 19, 1903	.....
Kenora, Ontario	*John Dean* ... Agt.	Canada	Feb. 14, 1907	.....
North Portal, Saskatchewan	*W. H. Dorsey* ... Agt.	Canada	May 1, 1895	.....
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	**Alfred J. Fleming** ... C.	Mo.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,500
Do.	Hugh H. Watson ... V. & D. C.	Vt.	May 2, 1908	.....
Annapolis Royal	*Jacob M. Owen* ... Agt.	N. S.	Apr. 8, 1872	.....
Barrington Passage	*Thomas W. Robertson* ... Agt.	N. S.	Mar. 7, 1892	.....
Digby	*William B. Stewart* ... Agt.	N. S.	Jan. 16, 1873	.....
GREECE.				
Athens	**George Horton** ... C. G.	Ill.	June 22, 1906	3,000
Do.	Bernard Melissinos ... V. C. G.	Greece	Sept. 13, 1906	.....
Piraeus	*Bernard Melissinos* ... Agt.	Greece	Aug. 30, 1906	.....
Patras	**Edward I. Nathan**[d] ... C.	Pa.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Haworth J. Woodley ... V. C.	Greece	Aug. 13, 1906	.....
Corfu	*Charles E. Hancock* ... Agt.	Greece	Jan. 22, 1902	.....

[d]Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
[n]Naturalized citizen.
[b]Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
GUATEMALA.				
Guatemala	**William P. Kente** ..... **C. G.**	Va.	July 6, 1906	$3,500
Do.	William Owen ..... V. & D. C. G.	Md.	June 28, 1904	.....
Champerico	*Carl G. Heitman* ..... Agt.	Cal.	Dec. 21, 1903	.....
Livingston	*Edward Reed* ..... Agt.	Cal.	Apr. 6, 1901	.....
Ocos	*Samuel Wolford* ..... Agt.	Cal.	May 14, 1898	.....
San José de Guatemala	*Frank Sims Swan* ..... Agt.	Cal.	Dec. 4, 1902	.....
HAITI.				
Cape Haitien	**Lemuel W. Livingston**[b] ..... **C.**	Fla.	Jan. 14, 1898	2,000
Do.	Otto F. Schütt ..... V. C.	Haiti	Sept. 13, 1906	.....
Gonaives	*J. William Woël* (n) ..... Agt.	Mass.	Sept. 8, 1899	.....
Port de Paix	*Carl Abegg*(n) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	June 12, 1896	.....
Port au Prince	**John B. Terres** ..... **C.**	N. Y.	May 5, 1904	3,000
Do.	Alexander Battiste ..... V. & D. C.	Haiti	July 30, 1904	.....
Aux Cayes	*Adolph Strohm* ..... Agt.	Haiti	Dec. 1, 1906	.....
Jacmel	*Louis Vital*(n) ..... Agt.	Conn.	Feb. 6, 1904	.....
Jeremie	*St. Charles Villedrouin*(n) ..... Agt.	N. Y.	June 15, 1903	.....
Miragoane	*Emil Goldenberg* ..... Agt.	Haiti	Aug. 2, 1900	.....
Petit Goâve	*L. Kampmeyer* ..... Agt.	Haiti	Mar. 23, 1899	.....
HONDURAS.				
Celba	**Drew Linard**[d] ..... **C.**	Pa.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,000
Do.	Virgil C. Reynolds ..... V. C.	La.	Oct. 27, 1905	.....
Bonacca	*Sandy Kirkconnell* ..... Agt.	Hond.	June 20, 1906	.....
Roatan	*Samuel Grant*(a) ..... Agt.	Ala.	May 27, 1908	.....
Tela	*Wallace C. Hutchinson* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Apr. 12, 1905	.....
Truxillo	*John T. Glynn* ..... Agt.	La.	July 25, 1899	.....

[c] Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
[b] Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
[n] Naturalized citizen.
[d] Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
[a] Born of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Puerto Cortes	**Albert W. Brickwood, jr.** ..... C...	Ariz.	Aug. 17, 1906	$2,500
Do.	Albert G. Greeley ..... V. & D. C...	Minn.	Jan. 2, 1906	.....
San Pedro Sula	*J. M. Mitchell, jr* ..... Agt...	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1891	.....
Tegucigalpa	**William E. Alger** ..... C...	Mass.	Nov. 10, 1904	2,500
Do.	Benjamin D. Guilbert ..... V. & D. C...	Cal.	Sept. 11, 1905	.....
Amapala	*William Heyden* ..... Agt...	Hond.	Apr. 23, 1894	.....
San Juancito	*Joseph M. De Hart* ..... Agt...	N. J.	Sept. 12, 1907	.....
ITALY.				
Florence	**Jerome A. Quay** ..... C...	Pa.	Mar. 13, 1905	3,000
Do.	John Val. Jackson ..... V. & D. C...	Italy	Apr. 8, 1908	.....
Bologna	*Carlo Gardini* ..... Agt...	Italy	June 2, 1881	.....
Genoa	**James A. Smith** ..... C. G...	Vt.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	..... V. C...	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Angelo Boraginoa ..... D. C...	Cal.	Aug. 9, 1901	.....
San Remo	*Albert Ameglio* ..... Agt...	Italy	Nov. 27, 1883	.....
Leghorn	**Ernest A. Man** ..... C...	Fla.	June 24, 1907	3,000
Do.	Alden March ..... V. & D. C...	Mass.	Aug. 1, 1907	.....
Carrara	*Ulisse Boccacci* ..... Agt...	Italy	Jan. 30, 1904	.....
Messina	**Arthur S. Cheney**d ..... C...	Conn.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Joseph H. Peirce ..... V. & D. C...	Italy	Dec. 10, 1900	.....
Milan	**James E. Dunning**b ..... C...	Me.	Apr. 11, 1905	4,000
Do.	Bayard Cutting, jr. ..... V. & D. C...	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1908	.....
Naples	**Caspar S. Crowninshield**c ..... C...	D. C.	Aug. 30, 1907	4,000
Do.	..... V. & D. C...	.....	.....	.....
Bari	*Henry M. Haigh* ..... Agt...	N. Y.	July 31, 1907	.....
Capri	*Thomas Spencer Jerome* ..... Agt...	Mich.	Jan. 23, 1901	.....
Sorrento	*Francesco Ciampa* ..... Agt...	Italy	May 25, 1901	.....
Palermo	**William H. Bishop** ..... C...	Conn.	Dec. 13, 1904	3,500
Do.	Giovanni Paterniti ..... V. & D. C...	Italy	Oct. 26, 1900	.....

aNaturalized citizen.
dAppointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
bAppointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.
cBorn of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Rome	**Chapman Coleman** ....C...	Ky.	June 10, 1908	$3,500
Do.	Homer M. Byington.....V. & D. C...	Conn.	July 3, 1908	.....
Do.	Aristodemo Raggi.....D. C. G...	Italy	Nov. 2, 1906	.....
Do.	Homer M. Byington.....C. A...	Conn.	vMar. 31, 1903	1,600
Turin	**Albert H. Michelson** ....C...	Mass.	Jan. 29, 1906	2,000
Do.	Hugo Pizzotti .....V. C...	Italy	Aug. 9, 1895	.....
Venice	**James Verner Long** ....C...	Pa.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	Alexander Thayer.....V. & D. C...	Mass.	Sept. 5, 1902	.....
JAPAN.				
Dalny, Manchuria	**Roger S. Greene** ....C...	Mass.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,500
Do.	.....V. C...	.....	.....	.....
Kobe	**John H. Snodgrass** ....C...	W. Va.	June 10, 1908	5,000
Do.	Walter Gassett.....V. & D. C...	Hawaii	Nov. 29, 1905	.....
Do.	Walter Gassett .....Int...	Hawaii	Nov. 29, 1905	1,800
Nagasaki	**George H. Scidmore** ....C...	Wis.	Mar. 30, 1907	3,500
Do.	Carleton Miller.....V. & D. C...	Iowa	May 13, 1907	.....
Do.	Carleton Miller .....Int...	Iowa	May 13, 1907	1,200
Seoul, Korea	**Thomas Sammons** ....C. G...	Wash.	Mar. 30, 1907	5,500
Do.	Gordon Paddock.....V. C. G...	N. Y.	July 17, 1906	.....
Do.	Ozro C. Gould.....C. A...	Minn.	vDec. 30, 1907	1,000
Do.	.....Int...	.....	.....	500
Tamsui, Formosa	**Carl F. Delchman** ....C...	Mo.	May 4, 1908	3,000
Do.	G. Padgett Tayler.....V. & D. C...	Formosa	June 13, 1907	.....
Yokohama	**Henry B. Miller** ....C. G...	Oreg.	Mar. 8, 1905	6,000
Do.	Elwood G. Babbitt.....V. & D. C. G...	Mass.	July 7, 1906	.....
Do.	Henry B. Albright.....D. C. G...	Ohio	June 8, 1908	.....
Do.	Elwood G. Babbitt.....Int...	Mass.	July 6, 1906	1,800
Hakodate	*Edward Julian King* ....Agt...	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1904	.....
KONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF.				
Boma	**Wm. W. Handley** ....C. G...	.....	.....	4,500
Do.	Lucien Memminger....V. & D. C. G...	S. C.	Apr. 3, 1907	.....
Do.	Lucien Memminger.....C. A...	S. C.	vMar. 30, 1907	.....

vDate of appointment as Consular Clerk; appointed Consular Assistant July 1, 1908.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
LIBERIA.				
Monrovia	**Ernest Lyons** ..... *f* C. G.	Md.	Mar. 16, 1903	.....
Do.	John H. Reed ..... V. C. G.	.....	June 15, 1908	.....
MEXICO.				
Acapulco, Guerrero	**Maxwell K. Moorhead** ..... C.	Pa.	Jan. 13, 1908	$2,500
Do.	Victor A. Link ..... V. C.	Cal.	Apr. 23, 1908	.....
Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes	**Walter D. Shaughnessy** ..... C.	Utah	Apr. 9, 1907	2,000
Do.	Frank T. Anderson ..... V. & D. C.	Colo.	June 30, 1906	.....
Zacatecas	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Chihuahua, Chihuahua	**Lewis A. Martin** ..... C.	W. Va.	Oct. 21, 1007	2,500
Do.	Charles M. Leonard ..... V. & D. C.	Mexico	Sept. 29, 1902	.....
Parral	*James J. Long* ..... Agt.	Pa.	Apr. 1, 1895	.....
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	**Thomas D. Edwards***b* ..... C.	S. Dak.	June 30, 1905	2,500
Do.	John W. Gourley ..... V. & D. C.	Tex.	Apr. 11, 1907	.....
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila	**Luther T. Ellsworth** ..... C.	Ohio	Oct. 21, 1907	2,500
Do.	John A. Bonnet, jr. ..... V. & D. C.	Tex.	July 30, 1908	.....
Durango, Durango	**Charles M. Freeman** ..... C.	N. H.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,000
Do.	Walter C. Bishop ..... V. & D. C.	Kans.	Dec. 19, 1902	.....
Torreon	*George C. Carothers* ..... Agt.	Tex.	Jan. 8, 1902	.....
Ensenada, Lower California	**Everett E. Bailey** ..... C.	Ill.	May 22, 1900	2,000
Do.	..... V. & D. C.	.....	.....	.....
Frontera, Tabasco	**Alphonse J. Lespinasse** ..... C.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Guadalajara, Jalisco	**Samuel E. Magill** ..... C.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Hermosillo, Sonora	**Louis Hostetter***b* ..... C.	Nebr.	May 1, 1906	2,000
Do.	Robt. S. Van R. Gutman ..... V. & D. C.	N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1905	.....
Alamos	*Marion S. MacCarthy* ..... Agt.	Colo.	Jan. 8, 1908	.....
Guaymas	*Charles D. Taylor* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1006	.....

a Naturalized citizen.
f The Consul-General is also Minister Resident.
b Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
La Paz, Lower California	**George B. McGoogan***c* ....C...	Ind.	June 27, 1906	$2,000
Do.	William Silver....V. C...	Cal.	Jan. 19, 1907	.....
Manzanillo, Colima	**Arminius T. Haeberle***d* ....C...	Mo.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	Richard M. Stadden....V. & D. C...	Fla.	Oct. 11, 1906	.....
Matamoros, Tamaulipas	**Clarence A. Millerd** ....C...	Mo.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,500
Do.	J. Bielenberg*n* ....V. C...	La.	June 1, 1893	.....
Mazatlan, Sinaloa	**Louis Kaiser***n* ....C...	Ill.	Apr. 1, 1898	2,500
Do.	Gustavus A. Kaiser*n*....V. & D. C...	Ill.	Dec. 9, 1899	.....
Topolobampo	*John G. Dawkins* ....Agt...	Mexico	Oct. 3, 1905	.....
Mexico, Mexico	....C. G...	Ky.	Mar. 12, 1908	6,000
Do.	C. Piquette Mitchel....V. & D. C. G...	Mich.	Sept. 12, 1907	.....
Guanajuato	*Norman Rowe* ....Agt...	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1907	.....
Oaxaca	*Ezra M. Lawton* ....Agt...	Ohio	Feb. 19, 1908	.....
Puebla	*William Headen*(*n*)....Agt...	Tex.	Feb. 19, 1908	.....
Monterey, Nuevo Leon	**Philip C. Hanna** ....C. G...	Iowa	Nov. 1, 1899	3,500
Do.	T. Ayres Robertson....V. & D. C. G...	Mo.	Feb. 8, 1905	.....
Nogales, Sonora	**Samuel T. Leed** ....C...	Mich.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,500
Do.	Richard H. Clarke, sr.*n* ....V. & D. C...	Ariz.	Dec. 9, 1907	.....
Cananea	*J. B. Breathitt* ....Agt...	Ariz.	Aug. 13, 1906	.....
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	**Alonzo B. Garrett***b* ....C...	W. Va.	Sept. 21, 1901	2,500
Do.	James G. Burr....V. & D. C...	Tex.	Dec. 5, 1903	.....
Progreso, Yucatan	**Edward H. Thompson** ....C...	Mass.	June 25, 1897	3,000
Do.	Raymond A. Williams....V. C...	N. Y.	Aug. 19, 1907	.....
Campeche	*Rafael Ramires* ....Agt...	Mexico	May 7, 1907	.....
Laguna de Terminos	*Robert S. Boyd* ....Agt...	Ga.	Sept. 6, 1906	.....
Salina Cruz, Oaxaca	**C. Ludlow Livingstond** ....C...	Pa.	June 10, 1908	2,000
Do.	Warren W. Rich....V. & D. C...	N. Y.	June 16, 1908	.....
Saltillo, Coahuila	**Thomas W. Voetterd** ....C...	N. Mex.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,000
Do.	John R. Silliman....V. & D. C...	Tex.	Dec. 13, 1907	.....

*c*Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
*d*Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
*n*Naturalized citizen.
*b*Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi	**George A. Bucklin, Jr.** ....C...	Okla.	June 10, 1908	$2,500
Tampico, Tamaulipas	**P. Merrill Griffith** ....C...	Ohio	Aug. 15, 1907	3,000
Do.	Russell H. Millward....V. C...	Pa.	Aug. 13, 1907	.....
Victoria	.... Agt...	.....	.....	.....
Tapachula, Chiapas	.... C...	.....	.....	2,000
Veracruz, Veracruz	**William W. Canada** ....C...	Ind.	June 7, 1897	4,500
Do.	Ernesto Lux....V. & D. C...	Mexico	Nov. 28, 1903	.....
Coatzacoalcos	*Alfred Roland Stubbs* ....Agt...	N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1901	.....
Tlacotalpan	.... Agt...	.....	.....	.....
MOROCCO.				
Tangier	....C. G...	.....	.....	3,500
Do.	George E. Holt....V. & D. C. G...	Ill.	Nov. 9, 1907	.....
Do.	.... Int...	.....	.....	800
Casa Blanca	*Conrad H. Toel* ....Agt...	Morocco	June 24, 1904	.....
Mogador	*George Broome* ....Agt...	Morocco	Sept. 17, 1891	.....
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.				
Amsterdam	**Henry H. Morgan** ....C...	La.	Apr. 29, 1907	5,000
Do.	Walter A. Manicea....V. & D. C...	N. Y.	Apr. 8, 1908	.....
Batavia, Java	**Bradstreet S. Rairden** ....C...	Me.	Oct. 10, 1900	3,000
Do.	Leopold T. Haasmann....V. C...	Java	July 7, 1902	.....
Macassar, Celebes	*Wiebe P. de Jong*....Agt...	Celebes	May 29, 1906	.....
Padang, Sumatra	*Johann Schild* ....Agt...	Sumatra	Mar. 21, 1906	.....
Samarang	*B. Caulfield-Stoker* ....Agt...	Java	Nov. 13, 1899	.....
Soerabaya	*Benjamin N. Powell* ....Agt...	Java	Oct. 29, 1897	.....
Curacao, West Indies	**Elias H. Cheney** ....C...	N. H.	Feb. 2, 1899	2,500
Do.	Christoffel S. Gorsira....V. C...	W. I.	June 12, 1906	.....
Bonaire	*Gottlob W. Hellmund* ....Agt...	Bonaire	Jan. 9, 1900	.....

aBorn of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Rotterdam	**Soren Listoen** ... C. G.	Minn.	May 15, 1902	$5,500
Do.	Edward P. Theobald ... V. & D. C. G.	Pa.	Jan. 18, 1908	.....
Do.	Leonard Koot ... D. C. G.	Neth.	Jan. 16, 1908	.....
Flushing	*Pieter F. Auer* ... Agt.	Neth.	Jan. 5, 1899	.....
Luxemburg, Luxemburg	*Ernest Derulle*(n) ... Agt.	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1904	.....
Schiedam	*Anders C. Nelson*(n) ... Agt.	Ill.	Aug. 13, 1901	.....
NICARAGUA.				
Bluefields	... C.	.....	.....	3,500
Cape Gracias a Dios	**Edwin W. Trimmer** ... C.	N. Y.	June 21, 1905	2,000
Do.	William H. Seat ... V. C.	Ark.	Apr. 24, 1907	.....
Corinto	... C.	.....	.....	3,000
Do.	Henry H. Leonard ... V. & D. C.	Ind.	July 1, 1908	.....
Managua	**Jose de Olivares**c ... C.	Mo.	June 23, 1906	3,000
Do.	Henry Calderon ... V. & D. C.	La.	Sept. 26, 1907	.....
Matagalpa	*William H. De Savigny*(n) ... Agt.	Minn.	Jan. 24, 1905	.....
San Juan del Sur	*Charles Holmann* ... Agt.	Nic.	Apr. 10, 1886	.....
NORWAY.				
Bergen	**Felix S. S. Johnson** ... C.	N. J.	Aug. 17, 1906	2,500
Do.	John A. Merkle ... V. & D. C.	Okla.	June 11, 1908	.....
Christiania	**Henry Bordewich**n ... C. G.	Minn.	May 9, 1900	3,000
Do.	Michael Algern ... V. C. G.	Ill.	Dec. 8, 1905	.....
Christiansand	*Berne Reinhardt* ... Agt.	Norway	May 1, 1897	.....
Trondhjem	*Claus Berg* ... Agt.	Norway	Sept. 24, 1898	.....
Stavanger	**Bertil M. Rasmusen** ... C.	Iowa	June 22, 1905	2,000
Do.	C. F. Falck ... V. & D. C.	Norway	July 12, 1907	.....
OMAN.				
Maskat	... C.	.....	.....	2,000
Do.	Mahomed Fazel ... V. & D. C.	Oman	June 26, 1907	.....

nNaturalized citizen.
cAppointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
PANAMA.				
Colon	**James C. Kellogg** ... C.	La.	May 27, 1905	$4,000
Do.	Jesse M. Hyatt ... V. & D. C.	Md.	May 3, 1904	.....
Bocas del Toro	*Louis F. Ryan* ... Agt.	U. S.	Dec. 14, 1905	.....
Panama	**Arnold Shanklin** ... C. G.	Mo.	Sept. 25, 1905	5,500
Do.	Felix Ehrmann[a] ... V. C. G.	La.	Aug. 8, 1906	.....
Do.	... D. C. G.	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	*Nathaniel I. Hill* ... Agt.	U. S.	June 3, 1904	.....
PARAGUAY.				
Asuncion	**Edward J. Norton**[d] ... C.	Tenn.	Mar. 30, 1907	2,000
Do.	Henry V. Plate ... V. C.	Parag.	Apr. 22, 1908	.....
PERSIA.				
Tabris	**William F. Doty** ... C.	N. J.	June 22, 1906	3,000
Teheran	*John Tyler* ... Agt.	Persia	Aug. 18, 1906	.....
PERU.				
Callao	**Samuel M. Taylor** ... C. G.	Ohio	June 22, 1906	4,500
Do.	C. Hamilton Jones ... V. & D. C.	Peru	June 21, 1904	.....
Cerro de Pasco	*Joseph H. Fleming* ... Agt.	Ohio	Feb. 26, 1908	.....
Eten	*Juan A. Loredo* ... Agt.	Peru	Jan. 11, 1907	.....
Mollendo	*Enrique Meier* ... Agt.	Peru	June 2, 1893	.....
Paita	*Charles B. G. Wilson* ... Agt.	Peru	Aug. 1, 1908	.....
Salaverry	*Cecil H. H. Caldicott* ... Agt.	Peru	Aug. 11, 1905	.....
Iquitos	... C.	.....	.....	3,000
Do.	Louis Edgar Sanceau ... V. C.	Peru	July 6, 1908	.....

[a]Naturalized citizen.
[d]Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.				
Lisbon	**Louis H. Ayme** ..... C. G.	Ill.	May 24, 1906	$3,500
Do.	Charles F. La Serre ..... V. & D. C. G.	Ohio	May 20, 1908	.....
Oporto	*William H. Stuve* ..... Agt.	Portugal	Jan. 2, 1908	.....
St. Vincent, C. V. I.	*J. B. Guimaraes* ..... Agt.	C. V. I.	Jan. 23, 1895	.....
Lourenco Marquez, East Africa	**W. Stanley Hollis** ..... C.	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1898	5,000
Do.	..... V. C.	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's, Azores	**Edward A. Creevey** ..... C.	Conn.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	Wm. W. Nicholls[n] ..... V. & D. C.	Mass.	Sept. 5, 1899	.....
Fayal	*Moyses Benarus* ..... Agt.	Azores	June 10, 1899	.....
Flores	*James Mackay* ..... Agt.	Azores	Oct. 17, 1872	.....
San Jorge	*Joaquin J. Cardoso* ..... Agt.	Azores	Jan. 7, 1879	.....
Terceira	*Thomé de Castro* ..... Agt.	Azores	Jan. 4, 1908	.....
ROUMANIA.				
Bucharest	**Norman Hutchinson** ..... [k] C. G.	Cal.	July 24, 1907	.....
Do.	Wm. G. Boxshall ..... V. & D. C. G.	Roum.	Mar. 23, 1908	.....
RUSSIA.				
Batum	**Alexander Heingartner** ..... C.	Ohio	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Emerio Mattievich ..... V. C.	Russia	June 13, 1907	.....
Moscow	**Hunter Sharp** ..... C. G.	N. C.	June 10, 1908	5,500
Do.	Harry Suslow[n] ..... V. C.	Ohio	Mar. 24, 1908	.....
Omsk	*Adolph F. Reinecke* ..... Agt.	.....	June 5, 1908	.....
Odessa	**John H. Grout** ..... C.	Mass.	Jan. 9, 1908	3,500
Do.	Alfred W. Smith[a] ..... V. & D. C.	Vt.	June 19, 1906	.....
Rostoff-on-Don	*George R. Martin* ..... Agt.	Russia	Oct. 23, 1903	.....

[n] Naturalized citizen.
[k] The Consul-General is also Secretary of Legation.
[a] Born of American parents residing abroad.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Riga	**Hernando de Sotoa** ..... C.	Cal.	June 10, 1908	$3,000
Do.	Laurance Hill ..... V. & D. C.	Russia	Jan. 24, 1907	.....
St. Petersburg	**James W. Ragsdale** ..... C.	Cal.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	William Dawson, jr. ..... V. & D. C.	Minn.	July 1, 1908	.....
Abo	*Moritz Kramer* ..... Agt.	Russia	July 1, 1905	.....
Cronstadt	*Peter Wigius* ..... Agt.	Russia	Mar. 21, 1883	.....
Helsingförs, Finland	*Victor Ek* ..... Agt.	Russia	June 30, 1906	.....
Libau	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Revel	*Christian Rotermann* ..... Agt.	Russia	July 31, 1902	.....
Wiborg	*C. Edwin Ekstrom* ..... Agt.	Russia	Feb. 20, 1892	.....
Vladivostok, Siberia	**Lester Maynard** ..... C.	Cal.	Mar. 11, 1908	3,500
Do.	Nicholas Grayn ..... V. C.	Cal.	Dec. 3, 1906	.....
Do.	..... Int.	.....	.....	1,200
Warsaw	**George N. Iftt** ..... C.	Idaho	June 10, 1908	4,000
Do.	Witold Fuchs ..... V. C.	Russia	July 22, 1903	.....
SALVADOR.				
San Salvador	**Arthur H. Frazierac** ..... kC. G.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	John J. Ernster ..... V. C. G.	.....	July 3, 1908	.....
SERVIA.				
Belgrade	**Robert S. S. Berghn** ..... C.	N. Dak.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	Woislav Petrovitch ..... V. C.	Servia	Apr. 1, 1908	.....
SIAM.				
Bangkok	**Jacob Sleeper** ..... k C. G.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	.....
Do.	..... V. C. G.	.....	.....	.....

aBorn of American parents residing abroad.
nNaturalized citizen.
cAppointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.
kThe Consul-General is also Secretary of Legation.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
SPAIN AND DOMINIONS.				
Barcelona	**Frank D. Hill** ..... **C. G.**	Minn.	Mar. 10, 1908	$5,500
Do.	H. Henderson Rider ..... V. & D. C. G.	Spain	May 3, 1902	.....
Bilbao	*Luis Karakadze(n)* ..... Agt.	N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1906	.....
Palma de Mallorca	*Lorenzo Roses y Sirogusa* ..... Agt.	Spain	May 11, 1907	.....
San Feliu de Guixols	*Francis Esteva(n)* ..... Agt.	La.	Oct. 19, 1899	.....
Santander	*Faustino Odriozola* ..... Agt.	Spain	Apr. 18, 1900	.....
Tarragona	*Louis J. Agostini(n)* ..... Agt.	Cal.	Oct. 19, 1899	.....
Jeres de la Frontera	**Percival Gassett***d* ..... **C.**	D. C.	June 10, 1908	2,500
Do.	Eman'l W. Fernandez ..... V. & D. C.	Pa.	Apr. 11, 1907	.....
Madrid	**Richard M. Bartleman** ..... **C.**	Mass.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,500
Do.	Maddin Summers ..... V. C.	Tenn.	Feb. 16, 1905	.....
Do.	José Maria Gay ..... D. C.	P. I.	May 10, 1907	.....
Do.	Maddin Summers ..... C. A.	Tenn.	*v*July 27, 1899	1,800
Corunna	*Enrique Fraga* ..... Agt.	Spain	Nov. 7, 1906	.....
Vigo	*Enrique Mulder* ..... Agt.	Spain	Apr. 18, 1900	.....
Malaga	**Charles M. Caughy** ..... **C.**	Md.	Apr. 29, 1907	3,000
Do.	Thomas R. Geary ..... V. C.	Spain	July 3, 1899	.....
Do.	Albert S. Troughton ..... D. C.	Spain	Jan. 5, 1903	.....
Almeria	*Algar E. Carleton* ..... Agt.	Vt.	May 11, 1899	.....
Seville	**Louis J. Rosenberg***no* ..... **C.**	Mich.	June 28, 1906	3,000
Do.	Charles Karminski ..... V. & D. C.	Spain	Aug. 26, 1905	.....
Cadiz	*James Sanderson* ..... Agt.	Spain	May 11, 1908	.....
Huelva	*William J. Alcock* ..... Agt.	Spain	Apr. 4, 1901	.....
Port St. Mary's	*George M. Daniel* ..... Agt.	Spain	Apr. 7, 1905	.....
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	**Solomon Berliner** ..... **C.**	N. Y.	July 18, 1809	2,500
Do.	Robert C. Griffiths ..... V. C.	Can. Isl.	Jan. 11, 1900	.....
Grand Canary	*Peter Swanston* ..... Agt.	Can. Isl.	Jan. 11, 1900	.....
La Palma	*Manuel Yanes* ..... Agt.	Can. Isl.	Jan. 11, 1900	.....

*n*Naturalized citizen.
*d*Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
*o*Born of American parents residing abroad.
*v*Date of appointment as Consular Clerk; appointed Consular Assistant July 1, 1908.
*e*Appointed after examination under Executive order of November 10, 1905.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Valencia	**Charles S. Winans** ..... C.	Mich.	Mar. 30, 1907	$2,500
Do.	Joseph L. Byrne ..... V. & D. C.	Spain	June 19, 1900	.....
Alicante	*Henry W. Carey* ..... Agt.	Spain	Feb. 25, 1905	.....
Carthagena	*Alexander J. Marks* ..... Agt.	Spain	Aug. 30, 1906	.....
Denia	*Luis Tono* ..... Agt.	Spain	Nov. 2, 1906	.....
SWEDEN.				
Gothenburg	**William H. Robertson**[d] ..... C.	Va.	Aug. 15, 1907	2,500
Do.	*Wilhelm Hartman* ..... V. & D. C.	Sweden	Sept. 12, 1907	.....
Malmö	*Hugo Lindgren* ..... Agt.	Sweden	Nov. 7, 1903	.....
Stockholm	**Edward L. Adams** ..... C. G.	N. Y.	June 23, 1906	3,500
Do.	Axel Georgii ..... V. C. G.	Sweden	Aug. 1, 1905	.....
Do.	Carl E. A. Friberg[n] ..... D. C. G.	Minn.	Aug. 1, 1905	.....
Sundsvall	*Ernst H. Amnéus* ..... Agt.	Sweden	Mar. 9, 1908	.....
SWITZERLAND.				
Basel	**George Gifford** ..... C.	Me.	Jan. 11, 1884	3,500
Do.	Samuel Hollinger ..... V. & D. C.	Switz.	Jan. 2, 1897	.....
Berne	**George Heimrod**[n] ..... C.	Nebr.	May 1, 1908	3,500
Do.	Leo J. Frankenthal ..... V. & D. C.	Mass.	June 30, 1908	.....
Chaux-de-Fonds	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	**Francis B. Keene** ..... C.	Wis.	Mar. 23, 1905	3,500
Do.	Louis H. Munier ..... V. & D. C.	Switz.	May 10, 1899	.....
Vevey	*Theodore F. Dwight* ..... Agt.	Mass.	Mar. 28, 1904	.....
St. Gall	**Robert E. Mansfield** ..... C.	Ind.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	Eugene Nabel[n] ..... V. & D. C.	R. I.	July 1, 1908	.....
Zurich	**Hector de Castro**[n] ..... C. G.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	4,500
Do.	Joseph Simon[n] ..... V. & D. C. G.	Mo.	July 1, 1908	.....

[d]Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
[n]Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.				
Aleppo, Syria	**Jesse B. Jackson** ....C...	Ohio	June 10, 1908	$3,000
Alexandretta	*John T. Peristiany* ....Agt...	Turkey	July 16, 1908	.....
Alexandria, Egypt	**David R. Birch** ....C...	Pa.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Bagdad	**William C. Magelssen** ....C...	Minn.	June 22, 1906	2,000
Do.	Albert E. C. Bird ....V. C...	Turkey	June 19, 1907	.....
Bassorah	*Henry P. Chalk* ....Agt...	Turkey	July 5, 1904	.....
Beirut, Syria	**Gabriel Ble Ravndals** ....C. G...	S. Dak.	June 22, 1906	4,500
Do.	Clarence C. Kochenderfer..V. & D. C. G...	Pa.	Feb. 26, 1908	.....
Damascus	*Nasif Meshaka* ....Agt...	Syria	Apr. 22, 1870	.....
Haifa	*Theodore J. Struve* ....Agt...	N. Y.	Mar. 21, 1906	.....
Tripoli	*Ira Harris* ....Agt...	N. Y.	Mar. 3, 1899	.....
Cairo, Egypt	**Lewis M. Iddings** ....l C. G...	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1905	.....
Do.	Francis M. Endicott....V. & D. C. G...	Mass.	Apr. 13, 1908	.....
Do.	Louis Belrose ....D. C. G...	D. C.	July 10, 1908	.....
Assioot	*George Wissa Bey* ....Agt...	Egypt	June 25, 1903	.....
Port Said	*Harry Broadbent* ....Agt...	Egypt	Nov. 17, 1900	.....
Suez	*Frederick T. Peake* ....Agt...	Egypt	July 29, 1905	.....
Constantinople	**Edward H. Ozmun** ....C. G...	Minn.	June 22, 1906	6,000
Do.	Oscar S. Heizer ....V. & D. C. G...	Iowa	Jan. 18, 1908	.....
Do.	William Smith-Lyte ....D. C. G...	Turkey	Jan. 18, 1908	.....
Do.	William Smith-Lyte ....Mar...	Turkey	Feb. 11, 1902	w1,000
Do.	Arshag K. Schmavonian ....Int...	Turkey	Apr. 9, 1900	1,000
Do.	William Smith-Lyte ....Int...	Turkey	Jan. 30, 1904	.....
Do.	Oscar S. Heizer ....Int...	Iowa	May 21, 1906	1,500
Dardanelles	*Frank Calvert* ....Agt...	Turkey	June 10, 1874	.....
Harput	**William W. Masterson** ....C...	Ky.	June 10, 1908	3,000
Do.	Felix Margot ....V. C...	Turkey	June 19, 1907	.....
Jerusalem, Syria	**Thomas R. Wallace** ....C...	Iowa	Mar. 30, 1907	3,000
Do.	Herbert E. Clark ....V. C...	Syria	July 30, 1887	.....
Jaffa	*E. Hardegg* ....Agt...	Syria	Dec. 7, 1871	.....

n Naturalized citizen. l The Consul-General is also Agent (Diplomatic). w And fees.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Mersine	**Robert P. Pooleyn** ... C.	N. Y.	June 10, 1908	$2,500
Do.	John Debbas ... V. & D. C.	Turkey	June 20, 1908	.....
Saloniki	**Evan E. Young** ... C.	S. Dak.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Cleon H. Lazzaro ... V. & D. C.	Turkey	June 23, 1908	.....
Sivas	... C.	.....	.....	2,000
Do.	Lazaraki Jordanidis ... Int.	Turkey	Jan. 24, 1907	800
Smyrna	**Ernest L. Harris** ... C. G.	Ill.	June 10, 1908	3,500
Do.	Ernest A. Magnificon ... V. C. G.	Mass.	July 1, 1908	.....
Do.	James W. Wilkinson ... D. C. G.	Turkey	July 1, 1908	.....
Trebizond	**Milo A. Jewetto** ... C.	Mass.	Dec. 11, 1905	2,500
Do.	Isaiah Montesanto ... V. C.	Turkey	Aug. 18, 1906	.....
Do.	Isaiah Montesanto ... Int.	Turkey	Sept. 27, 1906	.....
Samsoun	*William Peter* ... Agt.	Turkey	Sept. 19, 1906	.....
Tripoli, Tripoli	**William Coffin** ... C.	Ky.	June 10, 1908	2,500
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo	**Frederic W. Goding** ... C.	Ill.	Aug. 15, 1907	3,500
Do.	James H. O'Hara ... V. & D. C.	Ind.	Mar. 23, 1907	.....
VENEZUELA.				
La Guaira	**Thomas P. Moffat** ... C.	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1905	3,000
Do.	Herman F. Betow ... V. C.	Minn.	May 2, 1907	.....
Barcelona	*Ignacio H. Bais* ... Agt.	Venez.	Apr. 11, 1881	.....
Caracas	*John Brewer* ... Agt.	Md.	Sept. 19, 1907	.....
Carupano	*José Blasini* ... Agt.	Venez.	July 8, 1904	.....
Ciudad Bolivar	*Robert Henderson* ... Agt.	Venez.	June 26, 1893	.....

nNaturalized citizen.
oBorn of American parents residing abroad.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
Maracaibo	**Eugene H. Plumachers** ..... C.	Tenn.	Feb. 12, 1883	$2,500
Do.	August Otamendi ..... V. C.	Venez.	June 1, 1907	.....
Do.	Federico E. Schemel, jr. ..... D. C.	Venez.	July 8, 1907	.....
Coro	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Tovar	*Friedrich F. Burchard* ..... Agt.	Venez.	Sept. 13, 1907	.....
Valera	..... Agt.	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello	**James W. Johnson**[d] ..... C.	N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1906	2,000
Do.	..... V. & D. C.	.....	.....	.....
ZANZIBAR.				
Zanzibar	**Arthur Garrels**[d] ..... C.	Mo.	June 22, 1908	2,500
Do.	William B. Arnold ..... V. C.	N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1907	.....

[d]Appointed after examination under Executive order of June 27, 1906.
[a]Naturalized citizen.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

CONSULAR ASSISTANTS.

Place.	Name.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission	Compensation.
London	Richard Westacott	Mass.	vNov. 21, 1898	$1.800
Paris	Dean B. Mason	Ohio	vJune 8, 1899	1,800
Madrid	Maddin Summers	Tenn.	vJuly 27, 1899	1,800
Washington	Augustus E. Ingram	Cal.	vMay 15, 1902	1,800
Berlin	Frederic W. Cauldwell	D. C.	vMar. 30, 1903	1,600
Rome	Homer M. Byington	Conn.	vMar. 31, 1903	1,600
Berlin	John W. Dye	Minn.	vJuly 21, 1906	1,000
Paris	Milton B. Kirk	Ill.	vMar. 30, 1907	1,000
Boma	Lucien Memminger	S. C.	vMar. 30, 1907	1,000
Paris	Ellwood Austin Welden	Pa.	vAug. 15, 1907	1,000
Berlin	Archibald B. Dorman	Ill.	vAug. 27, 1907	1,000
Seoul	Ozro C. Gould	Minn.	vDec. 30, 1907	1,000
Montreal	Robert Treat Crane	Md.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Washington	Bartley F. Yostn	Kans.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Do.	Frank Bohr	Kans.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Budapest	Alfred W. Donegan	Ala.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Washington	Kenneth S. Patton	Va.	June 24, 1908	1,000
Do.	Charles Lyon Chandlerg	Mass.	Aug. 1, 1908	1,000

STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA.

Peking	Willys R. Peck[a]	Cal.	Oct. 8, 1906	$1,000
Shanghai	John I. Vineys	Va.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
Peking	J. Paul Jameson	Pa.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
Do	Nelson T. Johnson	Okla.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
Do	Myrl S. Myers	Pa.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000

aBorn of American parents residing abroad.
gEntered the consular service as Student Interpreter, after examination.
nNaturalized citizen.
vDate of appointment as Consular Clerk; appointed Consular Assistant July 1, 1908.

PRESENT CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN JAPAN.

Place.	Name.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Compensation.
Do	Frank W. Hadley	Mich.	Dec. 4, 1907	$1,000
Do	Esson M. Gale	R. I.	June 4, 1908	1,000
Do	Harold O. Henrye	Cal.	June 4, 1908	1,000
Tokyo	Adolph A. Williamson	D. C.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
Do	John K. Caldwell	Ky.	Oct. 8, 1906	1,000
Do	Alfred Salisbury	Cal.	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
Do	Edwin L. Neville	Ohio	Aug. 27, 1907	1,000

aBorn of American parents residing abroad.

APPENDIX

FORMS

INVOICE.

......, 190

Invoice of ..... *purchased by* ....., *of*.....,.....
from ....., *of*.....
to be shipped per .....

Marks and Numbers.	Description.	Price.	Amount.	Consular Corrections.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*Signature of purchaser or seller or agent of either.*)

.....

.....

(Form No. 140.)

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, ... *of the United States of America, do hereby certify that, on this* .....*day of*....., *A. D.* 190 *the invoice described in the indorsement hereof was produced to me by the signer of the annexed declaration.*

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets

of the country at the time of exportation is correct and true, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to the proper authorities.

I further certify .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

Received....., *equal to $2.50 U. S. gold.*

.....

.....

of the United States of America.

(Form No. 138.)

DECLARATION OF PURCHASER OR SELLER OR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT OF EITHER.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the .....*of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at* ....., *whence said merchandise is to be exported to the United States of America; that said invoice contains a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, and the person from whom the same was purchased, and the actual cost thereof, price actually paid or to be paid therefor, and all charges thereon; that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in said invoice but such as have been actually allowed thereon; that no different invoice of the merchan-*

dise mentioned in said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone, and that the currency in which said invoice is made out is that which was actually paid or is to be paid for said merchandise. I further declare .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of.....
in the United States of America.

Dated at ....., *this* .....*day of*....., *190*

.....

.....

INVOICE.

....., *190* .

Invoice of.....*consigned to*....., *at*....., *for sale on account of*....., *shipped by*.....
per .....

Marks and Numbers.	Description.	Value.	Amount.	Consular Corrections.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*Signature of owner or agent.*) .....

.....

(Form No. 140.)

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned,.....
of the United States of America, do hereby certify that, on this .....day of ...., A. D. 190
the invoice described in the indorsement hereof was produced to me by the signer of the annexed declaration.

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets of the country at the time of exportation is correct and true, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to the proper authorities.

I further certify .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

that a fee of $2.50 United States gold, equal to.....,
(Local currency.)
has been paid by affixing stamps to the duplicate copy of this document.

Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

.....

.....
of the United States of America.

APPENDIX

(Form No. 139.)

DECLARATION OF OWNER OR HIS DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT COVERING GOODS SHIPPED WITHOUT SALE.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the .....of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at ..... whence said merchandise is to be exported to the United States of America; that said invoice contains the actual market value or wholesale price of the said merchandise at the date hereof in the principal markets of .....; that said actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, and that it is the price which I would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, and that it includes all charges thereon and the actual quantity thereof, and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone. I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of ..... in the United States of America. I further declare.....

Dated at....., this .....day of ..... 190 .

.....

.....

(Form No. 150.)

CERTIFICATE OF CONSIGNEE OF LANDING OF MERCHANDISE AT FOREIGN PORT.

I,....., of....., do hereby certify that the goods or merchandise hereinafter described have been landed at ....., between the .....and.....days of..... 190, , from on board the....., of ....., whereof..... is at present master, viz:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Goods.	Value.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	....

According to the bills of lading, the same were shipped on board the.....at the port of....., in the United States of America, on or about the.....day of....., 190 , and consigned to..... by.....of....., merchant.

Given under my hand at....., this..... day of....., 190 .

.....

APPENDIX

(Form No. 151.)

CONSULAR VERIFICATION OF CONSIGNEE'S CERTIFICATE.

I, ... of the United States of America at....., do declare that the facts set forth in the foregoing declaration are, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct, and deserving full faith and credit; and I further certify that the signature thereto is in the handwriting of said.....

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at..... ....., this.....day of.....,190 .

.....

.....*of the United States.*

Consular fee,....., equal to $2.50.

(Form No. 153.)

OATH OF MASTER AND MATE OF EXPORTING VESSEL.

We,....., master and....., mate, of the....., of....., lately arrived from the port of ....., in the United States of America, do solemnly swear that the

goods or merchandise enumerated and described in the preceding certificate were actually delivered at the said port from on board the said vessel within the time specified in the said certificate, and, as to the tobacco and snuff described therein, that the weight stated was ascertained by actual weighing at the time of delivery.

....., *Master.*

.....*

Sworn [or affirmed] at the port of.....,
before me this.....day of....., 190 .

[SEAL.]

.....

*NOTE.—In all cases, the oath of the master AND of the mate must be obtained. In the case of goods subject to internal revenue tax the affidavit of the purser or other discharging officer may be substituted for that of mate.

In case of failure to execute the foregoing at the port of delivery of the goods, the same may, upon the return of the vessel at the port of shipment, be subscribed to before the collector of the port.

(Form No. 154.)

CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN REVENUE OFFICER.

PORT OF.....,
....., 190 .

I do hereby certify that the goods or merchandise described in the foregoing declaration and below, imported into this country from....., were landed at this port, duly entered at the custom-house at this port on the..... day of....., 190 , and their value* ascertained to be....., and that the duties imposed by the

*The value stated should be that of the goods in the foreign country to which they were exported.

laws in force in this country upon said goods have been paid or secured to be paid:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Goods.	Date When Entered.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this ..... day of ....., 190 .

[SEAL.]

.....

Collector or Chief Revenue Officer.

(Form No. 36.)

CERTIFICATE TO BE ATTACHED TO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACCOMPANYING REQUISITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EXTRADITION.

....., 19 .

I, ..., ...of the United States at ....., hereby certify that the annexed papers, being .....

.....

proposed to be used upon an application for extradition from the United States of....., charged with the crime of.....

alleged to have been committed in....., are properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle them to be received in evidence for similar purposes by the tribunals of ....., as required by the Act of Congress of August 3, 1882.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and cause my seal the office to be affixed this.....day of....., 19 .

.....

.....*of the United States.*

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